

# Herald Tribune

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AT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: with rain. Temp. 19-6 (50-43). To-  
morrow, clearing in afternoon. Yester-  
day's temp. 16-41 (59-41). LONDON: Sunny with  
clouds. Temp. 5-6 (41-43). To-  
morrow, cloudy with rain. Yesterday's temp.  
1-11 (30-50). NEW YORK: Increasing  
clouds. Temp. 30-6 (86-43). Yesterday's  
temp. 28-35 (82-91).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

28,315

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PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1974

Established 1887



**CAPTAIN SPEAKS**—Bulgarian trawler captain Peter Donchev talks with newsmen in New York Saturday after U.S. Coast Guard seized his vessel for fishing in territorial waters. He denied that he was inside 2-mile limit. In background are a Bulgarian consulate representative and an unidentified Coast Guard officer.

## Coast Guard in Hot Pursuit

### Bulgarian Trawler Seized off N.J. for Illegal Fishing

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A 270-ton Bulgarian trawler, carrying 70 men and a 180-ton catch of fish, was seized in international waters off the New Jersey coast early yesterday by the U.S. Coast Guard cutter that gave chase after allegedly sighting it illegally inside the 12-mile limit.

Following the international hot pursuit, the cutter overtook the trawler, a 13 1/2 miles off Little Egg Bay, sent a boarding party to the ship and, after notifying the State Department, formally seized the ship at 5:48 a.m.

The ship's captain, Peter Donchev, was arrested, escorted off his ship and arraigned before a U.S. magistrate for illegal fishing in U.S. waters. Donchev denied being inside the 12-mile limit.

"I protest," Mr. Donchev told a U.S. magistrate. "They are taking my fish. I am 13 1/2 miles out. I am sorry. I am first here and I have and rest. Americans very nice, but are they doing this?"

Confined to Ship  
The magistrate ordered a hearing Feb. 5. Until then, both captain and crew were confined to ship.

Bulgarian Embassy spokes-

## Ervin Unit Puts Off Its Hearings

### Trial Risk Seen; Future in Doubt

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—The Senate Watergate committee yesterday postponed for an indefinite period the two weeks of hearings it was scheduled to begin on Tuesday.

The chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D.-N.C., said that the postponement was needed to avoid prejudicing the trial of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans in New York on charges of obstruction of justice and lying to a U.S. grand jury.

The postponement increases the possibility that the hearings may never resume, according to committee sources.

In three days of hearings scheduled to begin Tuesday, the committee was to have probed a campaign contribution of \$100,000 made in two \$50,000 payments from billionaire Howard Hughes to President Nixon's friend, Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo.

The committee has heard conflicting statements about the purpose of the contribution. According to one version, a sworn deposition by former Hughes aide Robert A. Mahon, Mr. Mitchell reversed the Justice Department Anti-Trust Division's objection to Mr. Hughes's acquisition of the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas after the second \$50,000 was given to Mr. Rebozo in 1970.

Mr. Mahon was to be a witness during next week's hearings, along with Mr. Rebozo and Richard G. Danner, a Hughes aide who delivered the money from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Rebozo.

During a closed-door meeting of the committee Wednesday, Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R.-Conn., opposing resumption of the hearings, argued that they could prejudice Mr. Mitchell's trial and would be unfair to Mr. Mitchell since he could not appear before the committee to defend himself.

A representative of the U.S. attorney's office in New York apparently contacted Sen. Ervin late Friday or yesterday morning to express concern that the hearings would prejudice the Mitchell-Stans trial. Sen. Ervin reportedly wanted the hearings delayed until after a jury has been picked.

Jury-Shielding  
The jurors could then be sequestered—a move that would shield them from any adverse publicity to Mr. Mitchell that the hearings might produce. The trial reportedly is scheduled to begin on Feb. 19, although the date has not been announced.

The committee voted by a 4-3 majority Wednesday to resume the hearings, with all three Republicans opposed.

The committee vice-chairman, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R.-Tenn., told newsmen Wednesday that it was time to "stand aside and give center stage to the House Judiciary Committee," which is preparing to hold hearings on House members' proposals that President Nixon be impeached.

A federal grand jury, in indicting financier Robert L. Vesco with the two former Nixon cabinet officers last May, said that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans agreed to a \$200,000 campaign contribution from Mr. Vesco in return for a promise to help him with difficulties he was having with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In other Watergate-case developments: The Association of the Bar of the City of New York said yesterday that a president may be impeached and removed from office.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



**LINE-UP**—Israeli soldiers at a camp in the Sinai desert hung flak jackets and helmets on stakes as a joke before pulling back from positions Saturday under the disengagement agreement with Egypt which was signed Jan. 18.

## Insists POW List Be Issued First

### Israel Reaffirms Terms for Syria

By Lawrence Meyer

JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Israel's cabinet reiterated today that the negotiation of a separation-of-forces agreement with Syria could begin only after Damascus released the names of Israeli prisoners of war and allowed them to return to their homes.

While the matter was under discussion, Israeli and Syrian troops shot at each other intermittently for five hours on the Golan Heights front.

On the Egyptian front, Israeli troops continued to withdraw from the west bank of the Suez Canal under the disengagement agreement already signed with Egypt.

The cabinet decision was made at a six-hour session during which a report on ideas brought back from talks in Damascus last week by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was considered.

Cabinet sources said the report had occupied only a small part of the unusually long weekly session. Most of the time was used, the sources said, in considering the economic situation and a report on accusations made by the former commander of the southern front, Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, now an opposition member of the Knesset.

The cabinet communiqué said the government appreciated the achievements of Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar, both before and during the October war and had full confidence in him. Gen. Elazar has been a target of Gen. Sharon's criticism.

Government officials denied today an American newspaper report that Israeli and Jordanian officers have recently met on their common border to discuss a separation-of-forces agreement.

A statement from the office of Premier Golda Meir said, "No meetings between Israeli and Jordanian officers have taken place regarding an agreement on separation of their forces or on any other subject."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "No such meeting has taken place. This is a figment of the imagination of the sources."

Reporting on the Golan Heights clashes, the Israeli Army spokesman accused the Syrians of opening artillery fire at noon in scattered parts of the front. Israel said that, unlike yesterday when one Israeli soldier was killed and two wounded, there were no Israeli casualties today.

In Damascus, Syria claimed its forces inflicted 40 casualties on the Israelis in two clashes on the Golan Heights.

A military spokesman said that the Syrians also destroyed 11 gun batteries, three tanks, an arms dump, an oil depot and other Israeli equipment.

He said four Syrians, including two civilians, were wounded when a Syrian vehicle was hit.

According to Israel's timetable for withdrawal from the west bank of the Suez Canal, Israeli forces will be entirely out of the area south of the Cairo-Suez road by tomorrow morning, army sources said.

Withdrawal activity was halted yesterday for the Sabbath. The chief military rabbi ruled that a withdrawal unlike a battle, was not a matter of life and death, in which case work would take precedence over the Sabbath rest.

UNEP Reported Satisfied  
CAIRO, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The United Nations Emergency Force is satisfied that the first phase of Israeli withdrawals from the west bank of the Suez Canal is proceeding according to plan, diplomatic sources said today.

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Today was the third day of implementation of the disengagement agreement, under which the Israelis will pull out completely from the west bank of the canal and then eastward to a new line in Sinai just west of key mountain passes.

A UNEF spokesman said the Israelis will hand over the evacuated area south of the Cairo-Suez road to UNEF tomorrow morning. Six hours later, UNEF will turn it over to Egyptian forces, he said.

The handover to Egypt will free Suez city and part of the Egyptian Third Army from Israeli encirclement.

## State Dept. Study Concludes

### Cartel Action by Producers Of Raw Materials Doubtful

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—An internal State Department study concludes that there is little chance that countries producing critical raw materials will follow the Arab example and join forces to cut exports to jack up prices.

The possibility that producers will combine to influence political decisions—as in the Middle East crisis—is even more remote, according to the study, obtained by The Washington Post.

But the memorandum, which has been forwarded to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, urges consuming nations to coordinate their policies when cutbacks are threatened, rather than compete for limited supplies.

The study discounts the possibilities of producer alignments even for copper and bauxite, about which the major exporters have already had discussions.

No Political Unity  
The main block to any producer groups hanging together is the lack of common political and economic objectives, the study says.

It notes that oil producers plan to remain unified on petroleum pricing and adds that they remain at odds on other issues.

Another deterrent to the cutback weapon, according to the memorandum, is the existence of a large domestic stockpile. The study recommends that the Nixon administration review its present

## U.S. Is Fishing For Palatable Food Names

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A dogfish by any other name would taste much better, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has decided.

The agency is seeking sweeter-sounding names for the dogfish, rattail, cancer crab, barred grunt and saucer-eye porgy—among others—in a bid to boost their sales to the housewife.

The public has until March 29 to come up with something. Long ago, the housewife's menu was renamed the tuna.

## U.S. Oil Firms Seem Unhappy

Leaders today, opposed any reduction in current petroleum prices. He called the prices necessary to uplift the Algerian economy in view of its heavy indebtedness to foreign countries and its balance-of-payments deficits.

Sheikh Yamani maintained publicly that the present petroleum price level is "fair and reasonable," even though it is widely reported that Saudi Arabia proposed a price of \$7 to \$8 a barrel in last month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The joint decision resulting from the meeting hiked the posted price of crude oil from \$5.11 a barrel to \$11.65.

Economic forecasts by the World Bank and other experts have warned of the new price levels on the fragile economies of the less developed countries. The huge petroleum price rises may wipe out the impact of all the foreign assistance scheduled for the "Third World" and wreck the economic growth and even the food production of some countries, some studies say.

Sheikh Yamani specifically referred to the potential difficulties of African and less-developed countries.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Saudis Bid For Lower Oil Prices

### World Economic Problems Cited

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (WP).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is preparing "very important steps" aimed at reducing crude oil prices and thus averting worldwide economic problems, his oil minister said here today.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who is considered the Arab world's leading oil expert, said the reduction was being proposed because "we know that the present prices of oil will create some serious problems in the balance of payments of so many nations, whether they are developing nations or industrialized nations."

In public appearances and meetings with Japanese leaders, Sheikh Yamani said that Saudi Arabia alone will not be able to determine future petroleum prices since this is a "joint decision" by producing countries. By invoking King Faisal's name, however, he indicated that the full weight of Saudi Arabia—the largest Arab producer—will be behind the idea of a price reduction.

No Specifications  
Sheikh Yamani did not specify what King Faisal's important steps will be or what new price his country would propose. Further indications of the Saudi stand may emerge from the meeting of technical experts from 12 oil-producing countries scheduled to begin tomorrow in Vienna.

Algerian Industry and Energy Minister Belaid Abdesslem, who joined in representing Arab nations in discussions with Japanese leaders today, opposed any reduction in current petroleum prices. He called the prices necessary to uplift the Algerian economy in view of its heavy indebtedness to foreign countries and its balance-of-payments deficits.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Jobert Defends Right to Secure Own Oil Needs

KUWAIT, Jan. 27 (UPI).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said today that the world energy crisis could be solved on a collective basis "but each country has the right to work unilaterally to insure its oil requirements."

Mr. Jobert arrived here today from three days of talks in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, which he said were a "next step on the road to cooperation" between France and Saudi Arabia.

During his visit here, Mr. Jobert will confer tomorrow with the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, and other government officials.

Mr. Jobert will discuss ways of improving Franco-Kuwaiti cooperation, officials said.

Political sources said that Mr. Jobert's discussions may cover prospects for bartering armaments for oil, and heavy industrial and technical know-how for Kuwaiti oil.

Riyadh radio, speaking of the results of Mr. Jobert's visit to Saudi Arabia, said that a French-Saudi committee would be set up to supervise cooperation between the two countries.

In Beirut, newspaper reports said that Mr. Jobert had offered plans for France to set up a number of industrial projects in Saudi Arabia, in return for long-term guarantees of Saudi oil deliveries.

## Isolating Four-Power Pact

### East German Guards Harass Civilian Traffic to W. Berlin

From Wire Dispatches

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Armed East German border guards set up temporary roadblocks on transit routes connecting Berlin to the West yesterday. They subjected travelers to searches and strict controls in the first such harassment since the Berlin-Bonn transit went into effect in June.

There was no immediate explanation for the move, but West officials linked the controls with a power agreement to a far-reaching treaty between East and West Germany. A spokesman said the Western powers—British and French officials—were investigating the incident.

Controls were reported to have ended last night. Travelers on some autobahn routes through West Germany that they had been detained up to five locations as East German police and border guards searched their papers, searched their automobiles and the luggage carried, or conducted alcohol

Steph's Accusation  
East German chief of state Willy Stoph accused West Germany of violating East-West agreements. In a speech reported by the East German party press, Mr. Stoph declared: "Certain circles in West Germany are not able to divorce themselves from practices of the cold war."

East German Premier Horst Sindermann, in another reported speech, declared: "The four-power agreement on Berlin forbids, as is known, a federal-West German presence in West Berlin, because West Berlin does not belong to the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it."

Mr. Sindermann said that the Bonn government's decision to establish a federal environment office in West Berlin was an attempt to torpedo the Big-Four pact.

Korea Says North Plans Peace Pact Bid

SEOUL, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—The North Korean government rejected yesterday a proposal by South Korea for a congressional agreement, Incheon Minister Yum Chu-ung said.

The rejection of the proposal came last week by President Park Chung-hee of South Korea, in an editorial printed in Rodong Sinmun, organ of the North Korean Workers' (Communist) party. Mr. Yum said it was saying the agreement would perpetuate the two

## Greece Bans Card Game as 'Time Waster'

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (AP).—The government has banned the country's most popular card game. They said it wastes time.

Under a decree yesterday by the Ministry of Public Order, Greeks are liable to two years in jail if caught playing the game, "koulou-koulou," even at home.

But koulou-koulou is not just a card game, it is a way of life. The game is a major pastime in Greek coffee shops, where men can be seen from early morning till late at night, sipping Turkish coffee and playing koulou-koulou.

For housewives, koulou-koulou is a favorite excuse to get together

## 'Koulou-Koulou' Is National Pastime

and spend the day over gossip and cards.

The ministry decree said the game—nearly always played for money—"wastes many hours" and led to "serious economic ills" for many.

It gave "moral and economic" reasons for forbidding the traditional game "in all public and private places throughout the land." The sole exception to the ban were specially licensed casinos.

The decree provided for up to five years in prison for the managers of clubs where police find

the game being played, and up to two years in prison and a fine for those found playing at home.

The objective behind koulou-koulou is to form as many suits or number sets as possible, the unused cards totaling against the player.

Yesterday's decree was reminiscent of an order given in the early days of the George Papadopoulos military regime in 1967. The population was told to find "more constructive and productive means" of spending its time than in coffee shops. But the advice was hardly heeded. That, too, was a way of life.

Koulou-koulou was also banned in July, 1948. It then went underground, gradually surfaced, became accepted and was again legalized in October, 1969.

The game's legalization took the countryside by storm and pushed other traditional pastimes aside to such an extent that the government drew up a plan to have it banned in towns and villages with a population less than 10,000. This plan was never adopted.

But a flood of protests to the government and press from parents, guardians, husbands, wives and social clubs, citing innumerable cases of the "destructiveness" of koulou-koulou, forced the government to take action again.



## Havana Prepares Big Welcome

## Brezhnev Arrives in Cuba Today

From Wire Dispatches  
**MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (UPI).**—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev will go to Cuba tomorrow on a visit expected to last until next Sunday.

A Havana broadcast yesterday said "a great popular reception" will be prepared by the government of Fidel Castro for the Soviet leader. Mr. Brezhnev's arrival will be televised to Russia by satellite, the broadcast said. His visit will confirm to the world the profound ideological, political and economic ties between the parties and leaders of Russia and Cuba, the president of the Cuban-Soviet Friend-

ship Association, Zolfo Marinello, said last week.  
 Mr. Brezhnev's visit, the first by a Soviet leader since Premier Alexei M. Kosygin went to Cuba in October, 1971, was announced several weeks ago but the exact date of his arrival was not made public until this weekend.

## Economic Dependence

The top subjects for discussion apparently will be Cuba's continued dependence on Soviet economic and military aid and future Communist strategy against China. The Kremlin leader is also expected to confer with Latin American Communist

concerning Soviet policy in the light of the collapse of the Marxist government in Chile. Although it is only five years since Moscow punished Cuba by cutting off its oil deliveries because Mr. Castro was trying to develop equally close ties with Peking, Cuba is now considered a firm member of the Soviet satellite system.

Cuba joined the Moscow-dominated Comecon trading group, which includes all the Eastern European countries plus Mongolia, 18 months ago and has just been admitted to the Communist bloc's two development banks.

These moves have reinforced Moscow's claim that the Comecon group is expanding and also opened the way for other socialist countries to take over some of the burden of supporting the Cubans.

It is estimated that the Soviet Union spends the equivalent of \$1 million a day more to support Cuba. The total Cuban debt owed to the Kremlin is well over \$3 billion.

Soviet Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Gusevsky said last week that the Soviet Union controls half of Cuba's foreign trade. In 1973, Soviet ships made more than 1,700 trips to Cuba and on any one day there will be 100 Soviet vessels on the seas between the two countries.

## Come Back Empty

Many of the ships coming back to the Soviet Union from Havana are empty because the Russians regularly export more to Cuba than they import. Many of the empty ships are tankers which carried oil to the island.

Through 1970, the Cubans had been able to deliver only half of the sugar promised as payment for the Soviet aid. In a visit to Moscow a year ago, won the Soviet Union's repayment from this year to 1985.

This economic dependence on the Soviet Union has been reinforced by the military supplies the Kremlin has poured into the island. There are reported to be Soviet advisers up to the battalion level in the Cuban Army and 50 Soviet officers are assigned to the Cuban General Staff.

On the ideological front, the Russians are busy worldwide gathering support for an eventual international Communist party conference that would expel the Chinese from the Marxist movement.

The Kremlin is dispensing the propaganda line that capitalism has entered a stage of serious deterioration that brings new revolutions closer.

This line is designed to show that the Brezhnev policy of peace and cooperation with capitalism has not delayed the inevitable collapse of the capitalists, while restraining ultra-leftists who are demanding immediate armed revolution in some countries.

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VIGIL IN PHNOM PENH—Two Cambodian boys sit beside shrouded body of their mother, who was killed Saturday night when insurgents shelled a residential section of the city.

## 58,000 Soldiers Reported Killed

## No Hope of Peace in Vietnam One Year After the Cease-Fire

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—On the first anniversary of the Vietnam cease-fire, there is no hope of peace here.

American, Soviet and Chinese weapons continue to pour in, along with North Vietnamese soldiers. Saigon's army remains at more than a million—about what it was a year ago. The two sides have charged one another with more than 335,000 cease-fire violations and 58,000 soldiers have reportedly been killed since the cease-fire was signed.

Six years of war have profoundly changed the way Americans think about foreign policy, its possibilities and limitations, yet the American community here of about 67,000 persons seems the most disappointed of all at what the cease-fire has failed to bring.

The Americans seem somewhat surprised that the level of violence was as high as it was during the year, and that the peacekeeping and political machinery envisaged in the Paris accords failed so utterly to have any meaning.

There seems to be surprise and worry, too, that South Vietnam's economy continues to decline, that foreign investors do not seem interested, and that the U.S. Congress has not appropriated nearly enough postwar aid to keep South Vietnam from slipping toward economic disaster.

Victory Strategies  
 There is no surprise among Vietnamese, however. During the year, the two sides continued relentlessly to pursue their strategies for victory, gnawing away at one another with rugged political and military sophistication.

The year saw President Nguyen Van Thieu, at first frightened of what the departure of the Americans might bring, strengthening his grip on most of the country's political institutions.

He gained firm control of both houses of the legislature, over the judiciary, the bureaucracy, the province chiefs and his still weakening "third-force" political opposition. With a recent constitutional amendment, he now can run for a third term and serve until 1980.

An international controversy developed during the year over how many political prisoners Saigon might be keeping—an issue that America's special sensitivities made particularly important in the U.S. Congress.

Some of Mr. Thieu's political opponents were American visitors and other observers charged there are as many as 200,000 political prisoners, many of whom are kept in inhumane conditions.

Hanoi's spokesmen also pressed this view, and Saigon responded with a denial.

In a news conference, South Vietnam's foreign minister, Vuong Van Bau, said his country was making the offer to Hanoi with the hope that "the two sides can also discuss all measures aiming at reducing the tension in South Vietnam, as well as at defending the long-range interests of the Vietnamese nation."

In answer to questions, Mr. Bau also said he hoped the two countries could discuss the Chinese attack and seizure of the Paracel Islands last week in the South China Sea. South Vietnam had claimed the uninhabited archipelago.

Since North Vietnam and South Vietnam came into existence after the French defeat in 1954, the two countries have never had diplomatic relations.

Hanoi's possible response is not certain. Saigon made a similar offer of diplomatic recognition about the time of the signing of the Paris agreement and it was never taken up by Hanoi.

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Heavy fighting broke out on the Mekong Delta front today, military sources said.

They said that 71 Communist and eight South Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the fighting.

The sources added that a member of a government patrol near Saigon accidentally dropped a hand grenade, late Saturday, killing nine men and wounding 15.

Mekong Delta Fighting  
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## Cambodians Move to Halt Rebel Drive

By Philip A. McCombs

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 27 (AP).—Government troops struck at the center of the insurgent drive toward Phnom Penh yesterday, retaking a two-mile stretch along the city's southern front, field reports said.

The government move was an initial step toward eliminating the almost daily artillery barrages against the capital, which began Dec. 23, and so far have killed 146 persons and wounded 354. The bulk of the casualties have occurred in the last three days.

Last night, the insurgents blasted the city's crowded slums with more than 100 artillery shells, setting wooden homes afire and driving thousands of people from the area.

By midday, the situation on the beleaguered city seemed to have reached a lull, and observers here were saying that the struggle between the two sides would be waged from then on more with words and crops and money than with bullets. Then the violence escalated.

The Communists have brought enough troops and material into the South since the cease-fire to launch a major offensive should they decide to.

Figures Vary  
 Figures vary, but there are now thought to be more than 250,000 Communist soldiers in the South. They have built airfields, new roads, even oil pipelines in their zones of control. There are thought to be 600 Communist tanks in the South, more than three times the number at the time of the cease-fire and as many as the Communists had for their 1973 spring offensive.

Perhaps the bleakest developments of the first year of the cease-fire, from the government's point of view, lie in the economy. The real standard of living declined 5 percent during 1973 and that is just the beginning since economic development can only take place by squeezing under the standard of living and cutting out the imports people here are used to.

When this squeeze becomes tighter and tighter—and the current "austerity program" is said to be nothing compared with what must come—then political turmoil is sure to follow.

And, finally, a military man said to lack any real feeling for the importance of economics, is not expected to be able to respond adequately.

S. Vietnam Urges North to Join in Diplomatic Ties  
 SAIGON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—South Vietnam proposed yesterday that Saigon and Hanoi establish diplomatic relations "in a new effort to break the deadlock and to explore all the paths susceptible to lead to peace."

In a news conference, South Vietnam's foreign minister, Vuong Van Bau, said his country was making the offer to Hanoi with the hope that "the two sides can also discuss all measures aiming at reducing the tension in South Vietnam, as well as at defending the long-range interests of the Vietnamese nation."

In answer to questions, Mr. Bau also said he hoped the two countries could discuss the Chinese attack and seizure of the Paracel Islands last week in the South China Sea. South Vietnam had claimed the uninhabited archipelago.

Since North Vietnam and South Vietnam came into existence after the French defeat in 1954, the two countries have never had diplomatic relations.

Hanoi's possible response is not certain. Saigon made a similar offer of diplomatic recognition about the time of the signing of the Paris agreement and it was never taken up by Hanoi.

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Heavy fighting broke out on the Mekong Delta front today, military sources said.

They said that 71 Communist and eight South Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the fighting.

The sources added that a member of a government patrol near Saigon accidentally dropped a hand grenade, late Saturday, killing nine men and wounding 15.

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## Walkie-Talkies to Syria, Libya

## German Radio Sales to Arabs Draw U.S. Protest to Bonn

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A West German electronics manufacturer has delivered a large quantity of radios specifically identified as "tactical communications equipment" directly to the armed forces of Syria and Libya, The Washington Post has learned.

This is so despite earlier assertions by the West German government that its radios were only for civilian use and that their sale thus did not violate Bonn's embargo on shipment of military equipment to either side in the Middle East conflict.

The equipment, known as the AN/PRC-77, belongs to the so-called "walkie-talkie" family of radios developed in the United States for military use. It is officially classified by the U.S. government as military equipment, and American manufacturers are prohibited from selling it outside the United States without the specific approval of the State Department.

Some walkie-talkies do have civilian uses, but it is known that the version of the AN/PRC-77 sold to Syria and Libya by a Munich electronics firm, Telemat Corp., was built to meet military specifications and to operate on military radio frequencies. Some were equipped with special adapters for use as vehicular radios in tanks and armored vehicles.

Formal Protest  
 The U.S. Defense Department has protested formally to West Germany that all rights to the AN/PRC-77 belong to the United States, that neither Telemat nor any other German firm has been authorized to build or sell this equipment and that the sales to Syria and Libya are an apparent violation of Bonn's Washington legal agreements.

The United States has called on Bonn to prevent "further unauthorized manufacture" of the AN/PRC-77. The Washington Post obtained Telemat in an effort to obtain the side of the story. However, a company spokesman identified himself as Mr. Knabe, would say only that the incident represents "an attempt by the U.S. government, working on behalf of the U.S. manufacturers, to pressure the German government into preventing a small firm with an original idea from getting a share of the market."

He added that "the war ended in 1945, and we can't be dictated to like that any longer." Although he said that "our equipment is 85 percent different and better than the American," he refused to discuss any of the details in the U.S. complaint.

Other sources say that in discussions with the Bonn government, Telemat executives have contended that they legitimately purchased the rights to certain aspects of the American design. Stating from that basis, they reportedly add, they have changed and improved the design to such a degree that it no longer has any resemblance to the American version and, therefore, does not constitute an infringement of U.S. rights.

Export Licenses  
 As to how Telemat managed to sell the equipment to Arab armed forces despite the embargo, the company says that it simply applied for and received the necessary export licenses from the Economics Ministry, which is responsible for licensing exports for normal civilian purposes. However, the law also requires the maintenance of a list defining embargoed arms and military material by category, and equipment of this type requires special additional approval.

Although the list does not cover radios as such, it does contain

U.S. Envoy to Bulgaria  
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Nixon Friday nominated Martin R. Herz, 57, a Foreign Service officer, as the new U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria. Mr. Herz would succeed Horace Torbert, who has retired from the Foreign Service.

Mr. Herz is now acting assistant secretary of state for international organizations.

Bonn Aide, Shah Meet  
 ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—West German Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs discussed "new ideas" on industrial cooperation—including plans to build the world's largest oil refinery in south Iran—in a surprise new meeting with the Shah of Iran here tonight.

Mr. Friedrichs was originally scheduled to leave this afternoon following a 24-hour round of talks with the Shah, who is on vacation here. Finance Minister Jochen Scheffer and Economics Minister Rüdiger Diefenbach were also in St. Moritz.

But in what was expected to be a final session with Mr. Ansari after lunch, some "new ideas" came up on the refinery and other projects, a West German spokesman said, and Mr. Friedrichs postponed his departure until tomorrow morning.

## Sadat Issues Amnesty for Top Ex-Aides

By John M. Goshko

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat today issued an amnesty decree for Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, former war minister; Air Vice-Marshal Sidki Mahmoud, former air force commander, and Abbas Radwan, former deputy premier, the official Middle East News Agency reported tonight.

Gen. Fawzi was serving 15 years in prison for taking part in a plot to overthrow President Sadat in 1971.

Marshal Mahmoud was sentenced to life imprisonment after Israel destroyed most of Egypt's air force on the ground during the June, 1967, war and Mr. Radwan was sentenced to 11 years in jail in 1968 for taking part in a plot to topple the late President Nasser.

Others ordered released by the President were Maj. Gen. Ismail Labib, commander of air defense during the 1967 war who was sentenced to 15 years for negligence of duty, and Col. Tahsin Zaki, an air force officer, sentenced in the same case to 10 years at hard labor on similar charges.

Earlier today it was announced that a once-famous and influential Egyptian newspaper publisher, Mustafa Amin, has been released from life imprisonment and his twin brother, Ali, also a journalist, has been permitted to return from political exile.

The two measures of clemency, also ordered by President Sadat, were announced in the Cairo press today.

The measures were thought to be the first of a series of liberalization moves planned by the Sadat government for the post-war period following the October war and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Channel.

The Amin brothers controlled a publishing empire consisting of Al-Akhbar, the Cairo daily with the largest circulation, and several magazines, until their downfall in the mid-1960s.

Mustafa Amin was sentenced to life imprisonment in August, 1966, on charges of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Although he was known for his pro-American views, many here were convinced that his downfall was the result of personal friction with some of the most powerful men surrounding Nasser.

The chief of intelligence who was responsible for his arrest in 1965, Salah Nasr, was himself arrested two years later and is serving a 15-year sentence on charges of having conspired to overthrow the Nasser regime after the 1967 war.

Wave of Violence Vowed in Ulster  
 BELFAST, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Protestant extremist groups today said that they would begin a campaign of violence to wreck the Northern Ireland power-sharing executive.

Until now, the extremist groups have let Protestant politicians try to disband the executive by political means, but a spokesman for one of the outlawed groups said that the "extremists" efforts had failed and that violence was the only way left.

A sniper who fired a single shot killed a policeman in a Belfast suburb late yesterday, a police spokesman said.

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## Byrne Surge Earns Draw With Spassky

By John M. Goshko

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 27.—Robert Byrne of the United States and Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union played to a draw Friday—the third tie game in the five they have played in their quarterfinal series in the world chess tournament.

The next game is tomorrow in this series, in which Spassky has a 3 1/2-to-1 1/2-point lead by virtue of having won two games, with each victory worth a point and each draw a half-point.

A quarterfinal series ends when one player wins three games or, after 16 games, if it is awarded to the player having the higher point total. If they have the same point total, the judge decides the winner by flipping a coin.

The winner of this tournament will face America's Bobby Fischer for the world title.

Byrne fought to a draw after 34 moves in slightly more than four hours of play. The American had opened by attacking that Spassky, after employing a Sicilian defense, had an advantage after 20 moves.

Three other Russians held leads in the quarterfinals.

Petrosian Wins  
 In Palma de Mallorca, Spain, today, Soviet grandmaster Tigran Petrosian beat Lajos Portisch of Hungary in the fifth game of their quarterfinal play.

The victory gave Petrosian, twice world champion, a lead in the 16-game series, in which the other games have been draws. Portisch resigned today after 35 moves completed in four hours and 23 minutes, during which he had employed a queen's Indian defense.

In Augusta, Ga., Soviet grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi and Henrique Mecking of Brazil yesterday played a draw, which maintained Korchnoi's lead in their series, in which he has won one game while there now have been four draws. The sixth game involved only 17 moves and lasted two hours, 40 minutes.

Korchnoi, playing black, started a series of exchanges on his fourth move when he put Mecking in check. After the 17th move, each player was left with one bishop and one knight in addition to pawns. Mecking offered Korchnoi the draw.

In Moscow, Anatoly Karpov, picked as the best Soviet player of 1973, leads fellow Russian Lev Polugaevsky by virtue of having won a game. But Karpov nearly lost Friday in their fifth game after a powerful opening by Polugaevsky. The game ended in a draw. Their sixth game will not be held until Wednesday because Polugaevsky is ill.

4 Greek Aides Hurt At Construction Site  
 ATHENS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Four government ministers inspecting the construction site of a new church fell nine feet through a makeshift gangway and were injured, the police said.

Minister of Public Works Tryfon Triantafyllidis and Minister of Commerce George Anastasiou suffered fractured legs and were hospitalized in Epidauria, an Athens suburb, a government source said. Transport Minister Alexandros Travassilas and Elias Palopoulos, deputy minister of economic coordination, were treated for superficial cuts and scratches at a first-aid station, the source said.

## Turkish Airliner Crashes, Killing 62 of 73 Aboard

By John M. Goshko

IZMIR, Turkey, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A Turkish Airlines Fokker-28 jet carrying 73 persons on a flight to Istanbul crashed and burned seconds after takeoff yesterday.

Police said that 62 persons died in what airport officials called the worst air disaster in Turkey's history. Most of the 11 survivors were in critical condition.

The police said that most of the 68 passengers and the five crewmen were of Turkish nationality. Many were workers who recently returned from West Germany, airport officials said.

Two of the dead were identified as Dr. and Mrs. Horace Gerarde of Tenafly, N.J., officials said. They said that the American couple was on a vacation tour.

The plane was only 33 feet off the ground when it crashed and burst into flames, police said.

Airport officials and technicians said that the cause of the accident remained unknown. Police said that a locked left wheel may have played a role, but they did not elaborate.

The crash was the second this month involving a Dutch-made Fokker-28 aircraft. On Jan. 1, an F-23 of Italy's Alitalia Airline crashed while trying to land at Turin. All but four of the 43 persons aboard died.

## Air Pollution From Europe Found At Arctic Circle, OECD Study Says

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Air pollution carried at heights of 6,000 feet and spreading thousands of miles has reached as far as the Arctic, experts report.

The 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said a study found that "long-range intercountry pollution of the atmosphere, that is pollution carried at altitudes of up to 2,000 meters, over distances of several thousand kilometers and across national frontiers, is a fact."

The study started in 1972 with the participation of 10 OECD countries of the 24 members in the group of most developed non-Communist nations.

In its first report, the group said there was a significant increase in pollution levels in places as distant as the north of Norway, which is inside the Arctic Circle, and the Faroe Islands between the tip of the British Isles and Iceland.

The experts said the main areas of pollution emission are Britain, the Ruhr Valley of West Germany and parts of the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Outside of the OECD the major polluters are East Germany and parts of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The OECD said: "Based on the findings of the report, possible guidelines proposed by the organization's Environment Committee aimed at reducing emissions of sulphur oxides and particulate matter... are under study in member countries."

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To Counter Arab Threat in 1971

U.S. Waived Anti-Trust Law for Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The administration secretly gave all industry broad anti-trust exemptions beginning in 1970 so it could form a solid front against threats to nationalize the

companies, Senate testimony made public today disclosed. James Akins, former head of the State Department Office of Fuels and Energy and now ambassador to Saudi Arabia, told

a Senate subcommittee in October that the exemptions were made on the grounds of "national interest" based on fears the Arabs would take over American-owned firms.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, who disclosed the testimony, will open hearings Wednesday on the international dealings of oil companies.

Mr. Akins testified that the government extracted no concessions from the oil industry in return for this anti-trust protection and was shut out of the industry-Arab negotiations intended to avoid nationalization.

5-Year Program

Despite the government-approved oil solidarity, the companies signed an agreement with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on Feb. 14, 1971, for a five-year production program that would have brought the OPEC members an additional \$10 billion.

Mr. Akins said that that agreement was well on its way to breaking down when the October war broke out in the Mideast. He said that, in his view, the fundamental reason was the rapidly rising demand for oil in the West and Japan, combined with a growing Arab understanding that they provided an irreplaceable resource.

Sen. Church said Mr. Akins' testimony "shows the subordinate if not subservient role of the government in dealing with the oil industry."

"The question is whether what is in the best interest of the oil companies is the same as what is in the best interest of the American people," Sen. Church said.

He said the agreement was justified by the companies on the grounds that, although the price may have been high, it assured security of supply and stability of price for the five-year period.

"Instead, we have had instability of price, a shortage of supply," Sen. Church said, noting that the war in October has been attributed to these consequences.

"But," he asked, "long before the war occurred, did the companies and the U.S. government have reason to believe that the agreement was in the best interest of the American people?"

Should an attentive government have known this from the start and taken appropriate measures to strengthen our market position? Might we then have been better prepared to confront the difficulties we, and our allies, have encountered since then?"

Mr. Akins also indicated that the companies in Libya agreed in 1971 to share their oil in the event that the government there shut down some of them.

He did not go into the companies' motives for the oil-sharing agreement. However, it has been widely understood as an attempt to prevent Libya from playing off one company against another in price negotiations.

Foreign Tax Credits

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., reported today that American oil companies used foreign tax credits to cut their U.S. tax bill by more than 75 percent in 1971.

Citing a new Treasury Department study, Sen. Mondale said the oil firms cut their tax bill from \$2.2 billion to \$788 million. He said this use of the foreign tax credit "reinforces the long-standing suspicion that the big multinational oil companies are getting away with a double standard with the Arab sheikhs to jack up their foreign tax credits."

"Instead of having their payments treated as royalties—which can be deducted from income—the oil companies have succeeded in getting them treated as income taxes, which can be subtracted dollar-for-dollar from their final U.S. tax bill," Sen. Mondale said.



ORIENTAL SUPPORT—Members of Japanese Christian groups hold aloft images of President Nixon during a rally in downtown Tokyo. They called upon the American people to show "forgiveness, love and unity" in ending the Watergate crisis.

Court Rules Ford Does Not Want to See 'Evidence' Clearing Nixon May Be Sued

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The President may legally be sued when he fails to enforce an act of Congress, and a federal court can order him to carry it out, the U.S. District Court here ruled Friday.

In its ruling, involving a suit over a federal pay raise, the three-judge panel stopped short of ordering President Nixon to take steps putting the raise into effect. But it sent the case back to U.S. District Court here with a finding that "the President has a constitutional duty" to grant the increase.

The National Treasury Employees Union, which brought the suit, said that the raise eventually could bring up to \$500 million in back pay to more than 4 million federal civilian and military employees.

Mr. Nixon refused to order a pay increase under the 1971 Federal Pay Comparability Act in light of later legislation authorizing a 5.5-percent ceiling on pay raises.

The union later sued, saying that the pay raise act required the President either to grant the comparability pay increase or submit an alternative plan by Sept. 1, 1972, but that Mr. Nixon took neither action.

The District Court dismissed the suit, saying that it lacked jurisdiction because of the separation-of-powers doctrine.

In their 56-page ruling, Judges Frank A. Kaufman, Spottswood Robinson and Malcolm Wilkey differed with the government contention that there would be considerable interference with the effective functioning of government if the President were not immune to such suits.

"To begin with, there is a serious question whether presidential actions inconsistent with congressional mandates constitute executive action," they said.

To government argument that the court lacked jurisdiction because the pay-raise problem was a political question, the court responded:

"If that were the case, a President could render every legislative act 'political' by publicly expressing his own opinion on the same issue before that issue reached the courts."

Ford Does Not Want to See 'Evidence' Clearing Nixon

By Marjorie Hunter

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Vice-President Ford said Friday that he had decided not to examine evidence that the White House claims will clear President Nixon of involvement in the Watergate affair or its cover-up.

The decision appears to signal a determination on his part not to become too involved in the defense of Mr. Nixon on the impeachment issue.

While continuing to express full confidence in the President, Mr. Ford apparently has abandoned his earlier strategy of accusing those he called "extreme partisans" of trying to run Mr. Nixon out of office.

That was the theme he had sounded just two weeks ago in a speech in Atlantic City, N.J., to the American Farm Bureau Federation. That speech, written by the White House, was delivered about two hours before it was disclosed by experts that a key Watergate tape had been erased and re-recorded at least five times.

Friday, as he set out on his first campaign swing since becoming Vice-President, Mr. Ford carried with him two speeches, one prepared by the White House, the other by his own staff.

In neither prepared speech—on behalf of a congressional candidate in Johnston, Pa.—did Mr. Ford make any reference to the Watergate scandal.

Asked why he was so certain that the evidence would clear the President, Mr. Ford replied: "I am relying on the faith and trust of Sen. Hugh Scott [the Senate Republican leader from Pennsylvania] who I think is a man of great integrity. I am relying on the President, who also, in my opinion, is a man of faith and high integrity."

Mr. Ford said that he also was relying on assurances by Bryce Harlow, a former White House counsel who was so certain that the evidence would clear the President.

The Vice-President also spoke highly of the House Judiciary Committee, which is conducting an inquiry into possible impeachment of the President. Asked if he intended to lobby against impeachment among members of the committee, Mr. Ford replied: "At the present time, I plan no lobbying effort on the impeachment issue."

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U.S. Conservatives Believe Nixon Harms Their Cause

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—If President Nixon is looking for conservatives for support in his hour of travail, he would have been dismayed by the words that echoed through the meeting rooms of Washington's Mayflower Hotel this weekend.

The speakers were participants in a conservative political action conference and their message was plain: Richard Nixon has done us harm.

"If you took a poll of this group," said P. Clifton White, the political consultant who put together the Barry Goldwater presidential campaign of 1964, "you would find a substantial majority that wishes the President would just go away, just resign."

Ronald F. Doehsai, president of the Young Americans for Freedom, one of the groups sponsoring the conference, said that Mr. Nixon should either make a thoroughgoing explanation of his part in the Watergate scandal or quit.

Some of the participants, such as Mr. Stanton Evans, editor of the Indianapolis News, opposed resignation on the grounds that it would constitute a harmful precedent. And most agreed that impeachment was possible only if Mr. Nixon was shown to have been criminally liable, because they construe the Constitution to define the grounds for impeachment quite narrowly.

Heads for Reagan

Much of the conservative outrage at Mr. Nixon predates Watergate. Their fears, belatedly, in 1968, to Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, but many went along with Mr. Nixon because he was considered more "electable." Since then, conservative spokesmen have made it clear that his policies on China, the Soviet Union and wage and price controls have caused them dismay.

"His operations have been, for all practical purposes, those of a liberal," a participant said at a session yesterday morning. "We have to attack him on that basis."

But Watergate has heightened the estrangement between the conservatives and the President because they fear that it will cost them influence.

At one point, Kevin P. Phillips, author of "The Emerging Republican Majority," grabbed a microphone and said: "I guess it was not working, said, 'I guess that's the dead one—which may also refer to the Republican party.'"

Losses Predicted

Mr. Phillips estimated that if the 1974 elections were held today, the Republicans would lose 25 to 30 seats in the House and three or four seats in the Senate.

There were numerous suggestions as to how to avoid such a debacle—conservative candidates should publicly disassociate themselves from Mr. Nixon, they should concentrate on local issues, they should mount registration drives.

"We owe Richard Nixon no allegiance," Joe Ferguson, a former House Republican leader, said. "We owe him nothing."

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No Evidence Is Found on Nixon 'Fund'

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—No evidence to substantiate widely publicized rumors of the existence of a "secret trust fund" belonging to President Nixon has been found thus far by investigators for the Senate Watergate committee, according to knowledgeable sources.

One source confirmed that, although the committee's staff spent much of last fall tracing the rumors to a Florida bank executive, it eventually concluded that "there was just nothing there."

The committee's conclusion was supported by a monthlong investigation by The New York Times into reports that a \$1-million investment fund, made up of illegal corporate contributions, was being held for the President in the Key Biscayne bank headed by Charles G. (Babe) Rebozo, Mr. Nixon's close friend.

The rumors began to spread sometime last year, apparently after Franklin E. DeBoer, then the head of the bank's trust department, told a woman acquaintance that he managed private "pork-funds" for Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rebozo and Robert H. Abelson, the across-the-board influence who is also a close friend of the President.

"Absolute Fabrication"

Mr. DeBoer, then a vice-president of the Key Biscayne Bank and Trust Co., later resigned under government pressure, acknowledged in November that he earlier told the woman he earned a "substantial salary outside of the bank" for administering the three investment portfolios.

But he insisted, "Everything I said to her was an absolute fabrication. Don't ask me why I said it."

The woman, who asked to remain anonymous, verified in a subsequent interview that Mr. DeBoer told her last year that "it happened to me for Mr. Rebozo, Mr. Abelson and Mr. Nixon," and talked of managing their portfolios.

In an Oct. 26 news conference, Mr. Nixon sharply denied reports of such a trust fund carried by The New York Times, The Washington Post and other news organizations, which he accused of inventing the reports "were untrue" when they were published and broadcast.

Mr. Nixon's denial was reinforced by a statement of his personal finances released by the White House last month. It showed that he held no stock and that his only major investment, except for Florida and California real estate holdings, was \$250,000 in savings certificates on deposits in Mr. Rebozo's bank.

William Fries, a Miami lawyer who represents the Rebozo bank, said in November that the \$250,000 in certificates of deposit represented the sum of the President's investments there. All the funds used to purchase these instruments, he said, were derived from the sale of some of Mr. Nixon's land and real estate holdings and from his \$200,000 annual salary as President.

Birth of Federal Budget

Tax Loopholes to Cost U.S.

\$18 Billion, Reformers Say

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The federal government is going to lose about \$18 billion in revenue through tax loopholes in the 1975 fiscal year, according to the findings of a respected tax

group here.

CAROL, its last is about \$18.3 billion more than the tax collector

of current law, says the group, which is the reform group, Tax

Reform and Advocates, a public interest law firm, says in its

new newsletter.

The reformers deliberately pub-

lished their calculations as the House was preparing to

approve its budget for 1975, which will begin July 1.

The reformers' calculations are

based on the Treasury's estimate

of the money that the govern-

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Friends of Shultz Report Treasury Head Will Quit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—George P. Shultz reportedly has decided to resign as secretary of the Treasury.

A friend predicted that Mr. Shultz would be part of the government by April 1. Another friend mentioned "the idea of March." The assumption is that Mr. Shultz will not leave until Congress has received the new budget, the President's economic message and a proposal for a new tax on oil profits.

Mr. Shultz declined to comment on his reported decision. He said there had been no many rumors of his resignation that he had decided to say nothing about any of them.

The list of names on the list of candidates to succeed Mr. Shultz is said to be William E. Simon, deputy secretary of the Treasury and administrator of the Federal Reserve Office. Another name mentioned was David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the youngest brother of former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

Mr. Shultz is the last member of the original Nixon cabinet left in the administration.

USAF 'Hair Trial' Opens in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The U.S. Air Force court-martial of Sgt. Dan Pruitt, 25, opened Friday at the air base near Alconbury, with the airman's friends and the British press closely following his case. He is charged with disobeying eight orders to have his collar-length hair cut—a charge that could get him six months in the base stockade.

About 70 supporters of the sergeant, who is from Birmingham, Ala., nicknamed the trial building "The Daily Telegraph editorialized about 'earth-shaking issues' in the case. The Daily Express called it a contest between the Air Force and the 'hair force.'"

Sgt. Pruitt's counsel asked dismissal of the charge, which he said violated the airman's rights under a law banning sexual discrimination. He told the trial's presiding officer, Maj. Robert Wright, that the sergeant's hair style met standards for "female airmen." Maj. Wright ruled that the law referred to employment and was not a "military regulation." He then adjourned the trial until tomorrow.

Three senators—two Democrats and a Republican—today said on the President to resign or to subject the country to a "grave breach of public trust or serious abuse of power," whether or not the case is also a crime.

The House Judiciary Committee went to court Friday, for the first time, to obtain information for its inquiry into reasons for the impeachment of President Nixon. The committee's special counsel, John Dean, said the U.S. District Court here would be asked to order the President to produce the financial records of the committee for the Region of the President.

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## A Year of 'Peace'

It was supposed to bring peace to Vietnam and it did bring the withdrawal of American fighting units from that bloody quagmire. But the truce signed with such diplomatic fanfare on Jan. 27, 1973, has a very hollow ring a year later—a year in which the lives of some 60,000 Vietnamese and more than a billion American dollars have been spent—so what end?

And while Laos has not made headlines of late, Cambodia is at a kind of military crisis point, with Phnom Penh under savage bombardment and the fate of its non-Communist government in grave doubt. Economic distress is rampant from one end of Indochina to the other; fighting, in so many small engagements that they constitute a totality of major war, continues. How, in this unhappy legacy of colonialism, nationalism, Communism and counter-Communism, have things changed in this year?

For Americans, the practical change is considerable. None are being drafted for service in that endless struggle—indeed, no Americans are being conscripted for service anywhere. None, officially, are being killed in Indochina (although what may be happening to some of the "missing in action" of earlier years is a subject for grim speculation). It is difficult to arouse much interest in the continuing responsibilities of the United States in Indochina, moral or actual, even during debates over appropriations for the Thieu government.

Yet those responsibilities continue: On the moral plane because Washington sent Americans to battle in Southeast Asia, and in practical terms because it is still supplying

aid to endangered governments there. The fighting did not establish secure government among America's allies; the aid is not protecting the people of Phnom Penh, and, in Vietnam, the truce has produced only a stalemate of sorts, maintained by constant military activity.

There is a group in the United States which insists that the aid be withdrawn from the Thieu government, thereby breaking the stalemate and forcing (advocates of the plan would say "permitting") Saigon to negotiate. But such unilateral action, while it would undoubtedly change matters drastically in Vietnam, would not necessarily lead to negotiated peace. Thieu's successors might well confront fresh use of force by the North, which has never abandoned—even if it might be willing to postpone, under circumstances it found appropriate—the hope of dominating the whole of Vietnam, if not of all Indochina.

The American choice is still not an easy one, unless Washington is willing to wash its hands completely of the Indochinese problem. Nor, after decades of internecine strife, is it any easier for the Indochinese. Yet they, at least, have themselves to consider primarily—it is the lives of their people. It is their economy and their future which they must determine. And, to a very large extent, the truce signed a year ago gave them a freedom of action they had not known for many, many years. They are no longer pawns—or opponents—of a colonial administration, an occupying army, a contest of the superpowers. It is, fundamentally now, for them to decide whether to go on killing one another or make a real peace.

## Withdrawal

By today—all going according to plan—Israel will have withdrawn its forces from the southern salient of its bridgehead across the Suez Canal. The three-month siege of Suez city will thus be lifted, the 20,000-man Third Army of Egypt freed from the envelopment it has suffered since October. For the first time since 1967, the Israelis have withdrawn from Arab lands occupied in war.

Reciprocal gestures from the Arab world are now awaited. In terms of promoting the prospects for an overall political settlement, the next move is due from Syria. Secretary of State Kissinger continues to report optimistic signals from Damascus that lead him to expect an early start to negotiations for a disengagement agreement between Israel and Syria, parallel to the accord already reached with Egypt. It will be more comforting when these signals come publicly and unequivocally, backed by actual moves toward negotiation, from Damascus itself. Israel is clearly justified in insisting, as a first step, that the Syrian government report the names and states of health of the Israeli prisoners taken during the October war, preparatory to a prisoner exchange. From that point on, there should be no illusions that a disengagement agreement will be easily reached. But even the start of discussions between Israel and Syria, traditionally its most intractable neighbor, would be a promising sign that the momentum of peace-making is continuing. The danger of a

breakdown increases with the passage of time; indeed, Saturday Syrian and Israeli forces on the Golan Heights traded cannon fire—for the first time since Mr. Kissinger visited Damascus a week ago in an effort to work out a Golan troop separation accord.

By all appearances, President Sadat is genuinely trying to convince his fellow Arabs that their best course lies in a policy of conciliation, ultimately with Israel, but immediately with the United States. He reportedly urged the Syrians to cooperate with Secretary Kissinger and then, in a six-day tour of Arab capitals last week, argued that the oil embargo against the United States be lifted promptly. Predictably, the more radical Arab regimes—in Libya and Iraq—seem to be turning deaf ears to these arguments, but the most important oil producer of them all—Saudi Arabia—is yet to be heard from. Saudi actions in the days and weeks to come will be the most convincing test of Arab sincerity in pursuing the peace-making effort which Secretary Kissinger has launched, and which has already started the Israeli withdrawal.

Egypt and the other Arab states have as much at stake as Israel in insuring that the present disengagement succeeds as planned, and leads directly into broader political negotiations which alone can bring about further Israeli withdrawal and a wider measure of security for the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Mideast Negotiations

The second phase of negotiations looks awesome to all. There could be deadlock. To Sadat, disengagement in the north must precede more talks in Geneva. Syria wants its villagers to go back—which Israel has offered. Israel will not talk to Syria before receiving a list of prisoners. The hope lies in more contacts between Damascus and Washington, or a dangerous double isolation will ensue. Egypt will be out of step with other Arabs (unless in the absence of progress on the Syrian front some movement can be worked out on the most complicated frontier between Israel and Jordan). Syria could find its own isolation intolerable. A rejection of negotiations would probably receive support from Iraq and Libya and also draw off a large group of the wavering Palestinians. Mr. Kissinger's agreement was a notable breakthrough, but the talks will need crutches for a long time before getting going in Geneva.

—From the Guardian (London).

### Signs of Change in the Mideast

The fact that Egypt has now made a substantial concession in exchange for the "partial withdrawal" the Israelis have been offering for years may indicate that the agreement signed at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road has a more than purely military significance. Not only is Cairo's further pursuit of a "just solution" now completely dependent on diplomatic efforts, but its acceptance of a concrete hindrance to a further round of fighting shows greater confidence in the use of peaceful means and above all in the willingness of America to persuade Israel to yield even more ground. Sadat's agreement to a securing of the new Israeli lines in Sinai expresses an understanding for the security needs of the Jewish state, something which the Arab side has until now steadfastly refused to acknowledge.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

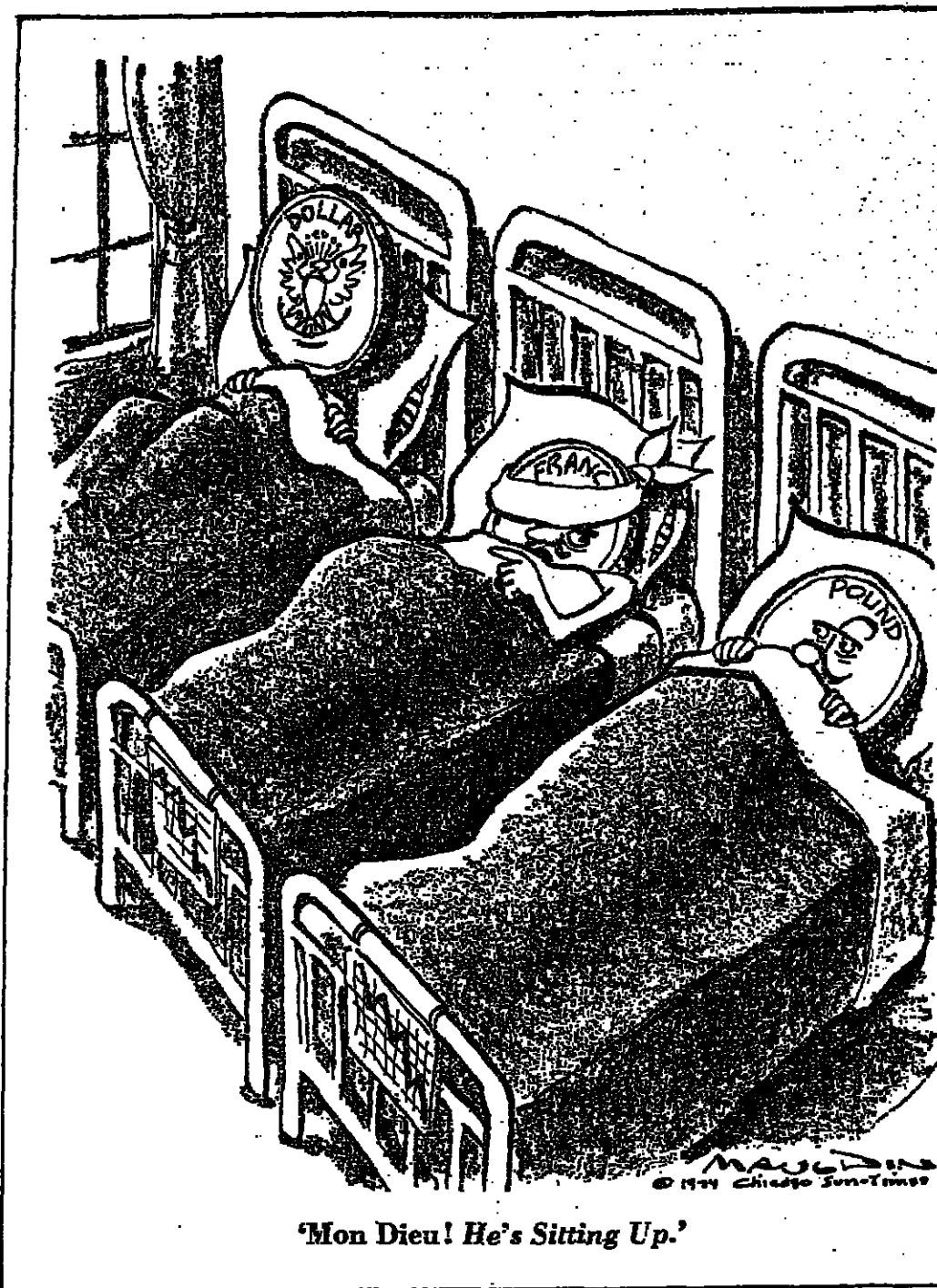
January 28, 1899

SAN FRANCISCO—Wireless telegraphy has been successfully introduced in San Francisco. Professor Albert Van der Nallien returned recently from Europe, bringing with him information which years of study had given to Signor Marconi. With apparatus which he had constructed, he was able to send message after message to a nearby receiver, and even when the distance was increased, waves of floating electricity were directed to their proper destination, through hundreds of feet of space.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 28, 1924

LONDON—Mr. Ramsey MacDonald can certainly lay claim to being Great Britain's first "strap-hanger" Premier. Since he succeeded Mr. Baldwin, he has come in as usual each day on the underground as he has done for years past. The premier and his ministers did an almost unimpeachable thing today by working throughout Saturday, something alien to the minds of most government employees. It is difficult to protect the premier, because he insists on using the underground trains.



## An Alliance in Disorder

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The weakening of the nine-nation European community, enormously accelerated by the energy crisis, comes at a time when Europe's relationships with the United States are on the downgrade. As a result, the Western world's position vis-à-vis Soviet Russia is debilitated.

This is true not only because progress toward economic resurgence was set back by rising oil prices and further confined by the energy crisis, but also because there is resentment toward Washington which has been cavalier in its treatment of the NATO allies, neither advising them in advance nor consulting them on major decisions.

Defense Secretary Schlesinger's recent announcement of a new U.S. missile strategy—implying possible preparation for a first strike against an adversary's missile sites—was not confined to the allies although they suspect the decision was actually made months before it was published. Moreover, it is suspected that American aims in Western Europe have changed.

Washington still proclaims support for European unity, but many European leaders no longer believe this. They think the U.S. actually prefers that it remain divided so its principal components can be dealt with separately and hoisted around. As for the smaller countries: they feel ignored.

### Kissinger Reproached

Secretary Kissinger is reproached for not remembering to telephone allies and inform them when major decisions have been taken. These allies hope direct knowledge, moreover, that the secretary's chief of government as a step toward harmonizing policy are now dimming.

This atmosphere follows hard on what had been proclaimed by Kissinger as "the Year of Europe." A new pessimism accompanies the fear of recession and the lack of fuel shortages. It is acutely felt for stronger Continental defense efforts, these are now unlikely to materialize.

Skeptics argue they could probably only occur after some galvanic action like America's military withdrawal from this continent. Neither France nor Britain is even yet prepared to move toward European nuclear defense by pooling their small atomic forces.

Added together, these impressions produce a dismal skepticism with regard to Europe's future. There is a resurgent realization that this area depends on Washington as much as ever for protection—despite fears of what American policy may produce. Even France reminds the United States that it is ready for bilateral talks about readjusting military obligations—but with Washington, not with NATO.

A gloomy mood is spreading. At the same time there is a tendency to worry more about Moscow's intentions than was the case a year or two ago. European statesmen are not prone to exaggerate the importance of Russian military forces on the Chinese border, discounting their quality.

They worry that the Soviet divisions stationed in Asia are a possible blind to U.S. intentions in the West, not East. Moreover, one hears a new doubt expressed: who, in the end, controls Moscow's army and who would make

basic decisions on its use? Brezhnev—or Marshal Gromyko, for example? I have never heard this kind of speculation before in responsible quarters.

### Erosive Influence

Politically these doubts are having an erosive influence. Paris is convinced Bonn's policy depends on maintenance in Germany of as large as possible an American army. Should this depart, there is a cynical belief that Bonn would turn neutral—as the only logical consequence of Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik.

In such an event, it is thought in some capitals that England—now a member of the community—would "slip back into the American fold" and that this would leave the rest of Europe high and dry. General de Gaulle always used to maintain that if West Germany went neutral, France would have to follow.

One safeguard of the French

position has been the unwritten, unspoken but nevertheless tacit understanding between Moscow and Paris, arrived at during De Gaulle's presidency, that Russia would restrain the French Communist party during moments of stress—in return for France withholding full cooperation with NATO. But recently Moscow has started to rap French knuckles.

It is high time for Washington to give more thought to Western Europe. Economic and monetary union prospects have moved backward, even a small-scale advance toward political cooperation has been stalled; and military cooperation can only be improved if America's relations with Europe are restructured.

In recent years we have given insufficient heed to these factors, preferring to deal ad hoc with our adversaries or with crises. This is understandable—but not when accompanied by neglect of our primordial alliance.

## Some Tips for Voters

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has been asking for suggestions about how to improve the way we pick presidential candidates in the United States, and, if it had been for falling down a flight of stairs, we'd have had the list in no time.

1. No candidate should be considered hereafter who gives his last. In this hairy age, "truth in campaigning" should begin right here. This should be known at the Democratic convention and at the Republican convention as the Reagan amendment. Lady candidates, of course, would be exempted from the rule.

2. All candidates should be subjected to a rigorous physical and psychological examination before the nominating conventions. Anybody with minor psychological hangups should be accepted in order to assure that somebody is available, but congenital liars, twisters and obvious nuts should be rejected before the primary elections begin.

3. Eliminate the Politics of Bribery. Anybody who promises "a generation of peace" or a "prosperous world without war or inflation" should be booted out of town.

4. All candidates should have a valid driver's license.

5. No man married to a nanny who adores her spouse and tells him he's always right should even be considered.

6. Let each state propose at least one nonpolitical party for the job. Politics may be too serious to be left to the politicians alone.

7. Indict George Gallup and Lou Harris for running popularity polls and obstructing individual judgment and common sense.

8. The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

9. Draft Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts and Bill Ruckelshaus of Indiana into the race. Also Kingman Brewster of Yale and Father Hesburgh of Notre Dame and Cy Vance and Bill Moyers of New York—all of them better than most of the characters on the present list.

10. Amend the rule against foreign-born candidates and give Henry Kissinger a chance.

11. Eliminate any candidate who says he knows there is evidence that will clear up the Watergate mysteries but can't say what the evidence is and hasn't had time to read it.

12. Make all candidates, in advance, to define "executive privilege" and "national security," and check their income taxes.

13. Keep book on their lies and deceptions during the campaign.

14. Beware of handsome men, except Richardson.

15. Make all candidates read the Constitution of the United States before they swear to uphold it.

16. Don't look at the candidates. Listen to them and think about them.

17. And do it early. In the last few days, Reagan has been making speeches in New England, South Carolina and Washington, and having lunch with the editors of The New York Times. "Just out on the mashed potato circuit," he says.

18. Look for somebody who has read a book.

19. Eliminate any man who is obviously running for the presidency but says he's not and won't even think about it for another year or two.

20. Move the "Meet the Press" and "Face the Nation" television shows out of Washington and give the governors and other forgotten men a chance to be seen and heard.

21. Form a society for the prevention of financial extortion and help finance campaigns out of public funds.

22. Publish the names and contributions of everybody who donates more than \$1,000 to any political party.

23. Give credit lines on all major political speeches: "Written by Pat Buchanan and Charles Colson, with quotations and borrowing from Ted Sorensen and Adlai Stevenson."

24. Let the newspapers publish the texts of the average extemporaneous speeches made by the candidates on the stump so that

## Claire Sterling

### From Rome:

#### Nobody Knows How Many

#### Arab Leaders Are of Col.

#### Qadhafi's Mind or How Far

#### They'll Let Him Push Them

ROME—After a 10-day conference of the Arab League's Boycott Office in Abu Dhabi, Italy is still up in the air about the possible fate of its biggest industrial enterprise and second biggest daily newspaper—La Stampa, of Turin, owned by Fiat. In their official communiqué, the Arabs have neither renewed nor withdrawn their month-old threat of a boycott that could cost Fiat upward of \$100 million a year. Unofficially, however, they are hinting broadly now that what they are after is not so much the Fiat ship as a seat at the table in its whole editorial policy.

The original Arab ultimatum was issued on Dec. 22, some weeks after La Stampa carried a flippant feature on Col. Muammar Qadhafi of Libya. The article, written by two freelancers who customarily work in tandem, was edited by many Italians and wildly misunderstood by the Arabs. First of all, he evidently assumed that the authors were literally accusing him of keeping 48 wives in Switzerland, eating a whole pig at a time, having his speeches written by an obscure land-surveyor in a pre-World War II town and making no more than a passing mention of the CIA. Secondly, he apparently took it for granted that he himself was the authors' prime target.

Actually, their mockery was mostly directed at their fellow-Italians who, along with many other Europeans, are often inclined to be more ignorant about, and patronizing toward, non-Europeans like Col. Qadhafi than they may let on to themselves or each other.

It was probably expecting too much to imagine that a chief of state with less than a perfect command of Italian and no reputation for humor at all might take a piece of frivolity like this in his stride.

### Not First Time

Even so, Col. Qadhafi's reaction was stunning. The ultimatum issued by the Arab Boycott Office gave Fiat two months to fire not only the article's co-authors but the Stampa's editor-in-chief, Arrigo Levi. The Arab communiqué specifically cited Levi as a "Jew" and a "Zionist," who had fought in the Israeli Army in 1948. The penalty for failure to comply would be the suspension of all Fiat properties in the Arab states and a total Arab ban on the import and sale of Fiat cars, trucks and tractors.

This isn't the first time that Fiat has been ordered to fire an editor of La Stampa, two former Italian prime ministers having tried it and failed. But it is the first such order to come from

a foreign power, and even the first to say that an editor must go because he is a Jew. Arab suggestion that Fiat would "unkindly" endanger its massive interests for the sake of a single man—an "outrageous" suggestion, the Stampa said, a totally—was scarcely the word in diplomacy.

Incredulous at first, Gianni Agnelli soon learned that this was no laughing matter. Agnelli, whose family owns a lot of powerful Arab friends, appealed for help and came privately embarrassed by the colonel's extravagant demands. Several heads of state have been him both. President Boumedienne of Algeria had him personally. President Sadat of Egypt probably do the same if he is asked. Agnelli could get nowhere at the present stage of Egyptian-Libyan relations.

### Ardent Courtship

By the end of last week a prevailing impression here was that Col. Qadhafi was rejecting the sympathetic overtures of Fiat's Arab friends. Another view, increasingly ardent courtship of Libya and all the other Arab states. So earnest is this courtship, however, that Foreign Minister Aldo Moro has just publicly accepted Col. Qadhafi's assurances that they had nothing whatever to do with last month's attack on the Rome airport by five Arab terrorists who killed 23 people. Mr. Moro's speech in parliament to this effect came just a couple of days after Mr. Agnelli's ministerial speech in which he said that the government was proving conclusively that the terrorists had bought their air tickets in Libya and started out from there.

Note of this seems to have helped Fiat much, however. The Arab Boycott Office has actually come out and said now that the ultimatum still holds—but has a month to go—there is no maintaining the ominous tone of an ultimatum given to a correspondent of the Stampa by the general secretary of the Boycott Office, Mohammed Mahgoub. Arrigo Levi's name, "has been on our lips for years," Mr. Mahgoub said, "because of his Zionist activities and participation in the Israeli Army in the war of 1948, giving him double nationality as an Italian and Israeli." Considering Fiat's enormous investments in the Arab world, it is not surprising that Fiat will take any measures to avoid it that the newspaper is not exploited for the sole purpose of harming the Arab nation.

### No Other Nationality

It is irrelevant to point out that Arrigo Levi has never had any nationality other than Italian, that any private Zionist settlements he may entertain have never been known to rise above his exemplary objectivity as a newspaperman and that La Stampa has learned over the years to be as scrupulously impartial in its reporting of Arab affairs as in its reporting of the Italian press. Evidently, impartiality is not enough what the Arabs have in mind.

Nobody here knows how many Arab leaders are in fact of Col. Qadhafi's mind or how far they may be willing to let him push them. Many are plainly reluctant to go as far as he does in demanding the imposition of editorial controls on a newspaper whose owners are forbidden by law to do anything of the kind in a foreign country whose constitution guarantees a free press. The question is whether the Italian press should renounce its freedom as the idea grows on Col. Qadhafi and others like him.

So far, Dr. Agnelli, Fiat, the staff of La Stampa, the rest of the Italian press and the Italian government are unanimous, saying that Arrigo Levi must go. Meanwhile, however, practically everybody here has been going so far to appease extreme Arab opinion that it is hard to remember where they started. From only a month or two ago, the further they drift in the direction, the more the Arab seem to ask of them. Nobody has a more apt phrase for this than the Italians, "l'appetito viene mangiando," their saying "Appetite comes as you eat."



## Pressure of Economics Cited

Job-Discrimination Statute  
In South Africa Shows Cracks

By Peter Younghusband

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The cornerstone of apartheid, the law that states that black men in South Africa cannot do work reserved for white men, has collapsed.

The law still remains on the books but during the past week the government has yielded to economic realities that have been crowding in on its racial policy for several years.

Three profound changes occurred last week:

• Black nurses have been allowed to care for white patients in private hospitals in Natal province where there is a serious shortage of nursing staff.

• An industrial agreement has

been made that allows blacks to be motor mechanics.

• Another agreement is being discussed that will open up various aspects of artisan work for blacks.

There are by no means the first moves toward a breakdown of job discrimination. There has been a steady retreat from official policy that began more than three years ago when black railroad shunters, crane operators and office workers began to edge into jobs previously held by whites, and which the law stipulated could only be held by whites.

## Blacks in Banks

The erosion continued. In Cape Province, colored clerks appeared behind bank counters and colored secretaries and typists began to be seen in offices in increasing numbers.

The proportion of whites employed in the electrical industry five years ago stood at 42 percent. This year it has dwindled to 28 percent. White leather and garment workers have dropped from 19 percent to 11 percent in the same period. Workers in the construction industry were 25 percent white—now they are down to 13 percent.

Last month, even Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State Province and the acknowledged citadel of Afrikaner conservatism, began to employ black traffic wardens on the strict understanding that they issue tickets for parking offenses to white-owned cars only when the owners are not in them.

In the gold mines, there was also a breakthrough—the acknowledgment that black miners could prepare dynamite charges. The token "make-safe" inspection by white miners ceased.

All this plus increased wages for blacks has been creeping up on the nation gradually; it is clear that the admission of black nurses to white hospitals means that a basic change is at hand. Nothing has been more fundamental than separating black and white flesh; in hospitals there can be no such barriers.

The industrial agreements allowing blacks to have status as motor mechanics and increased status as artisans show that the conservative white trade unions have at last accepted that jobs must be admitted into skilled jobs traditionally held by whites—and that some beginning must be made in paying them a fair rate for the job.

## Manpower Needed

The force behind all this change is economic—South Africa's rich and burgeoning gold-based economy is hungry for manpower. By keeping the job-discrimination laws on the books and at the same time allowing exceptions, the government is allowing the system to break down while retaining the right to stop the process if the voters protest too much.

Accompanying the withering of the official racial policy is a ferment of new discussion that might be called an awakening of minds.

Mayor David Bloomberg of Cape Town called a press conference earlier this month to announce that the City Council was immediately acting to remove all aspects of racial discrimination within its jurisdiction. Other cities are following suit.

The Transvaal provincial leader of the United party (South Africa's major opposition party), Harry Schwarz, this month took the dramatic step of signing a "declaration of faith" with Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, the country's most prominent black leader. The declaration included agreement on a federalized South Africa based on the ethnic groupings.

France Reported Set  
For More A-Testing

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP)—France plans a new series of nuclear tests around Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific this year despite sharp protests from New Zealand, Australia and other nations, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency reported last week. The MSA said it was informed of the planned tests by the official French Gazette issued Jan. 5 by the French Navy. The French notice said a maritime navigation security zone was being set up in the same waters as during last July's tests around the atoll. The MSA said the tests would be conducted.

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**BACKS INDIANS**—Actor Marlon Brando talks to newsmen in front of the Federal Courthouse in St. Paul, Minn., Friday, flanked by Russel Means (left) and Dennis Banks, leaders of the American Indian Movement who are on trial for their part in the 71-day siege of Wounded Knee, S.D., last year. Mr. Brando said he came to give the two support "and to give my hope that they will get a fair trial."

FAO Director  
Asks Aid for  
Sub-Sahara

By Thomas A. Johnson

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Dr. Adedeji A. Adenuga, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, said that the drought in the sub-Saharan region is worse than ever before while pledges of aid have fallen far short of needs.

Dr. Adenuga, whose organization supervised an international food distribution program in the region last year that was credited with saving thousands of lives, has just toured the stricken areas, which include sections of northern Nigeria.

In talks with newsmen here last week, Dr. Adenuga said: "The situation has not improved—the rains were too short. Some crops came up during the rains but they withered and died and people are continuing to move south. It is necessary to ask again for the world to help."

Dr. Adenuga said that the nations most affected—Chad, Senegal and Upper Volta—would require about 500,000 tons of grain plus about 60,000 tons of high-protein foods to avoid widespread malnutrition starvation.

These figures come from FAO officials in the region. At present, Dr. Adenuga said, the organization had commitments for only about 300,000 tons of grain.

The official said that about \$15 million would be necessary for transportation and that no pledges had as yet been received to meet this need.

He said that food commitments and shipments would have to be made soon if they were to reach the region before summer rains wash out the roads and make traveling almost impossible. Because of a late start in the drought relief program last year, it was necessary to transport much of the food by air, a costly operation.

Pigalle Area Sealed  
In Vast Police Check

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Two hundred policemen sealed off the Pigalle nightclub district Friday night in a vast search for wanted criminals.

Police said the raid had uncovered 87 persons "in an irregular situation" but no leading wanted criminals had been caught. Altogether, 1,140 persons were stopped for identity checks and 700 cars were searched during the 5 1/2-hour operation, police said.

Threat, Too, in Fertilizer Slump  
Southward Shift by Monsoons  
Said to Menace Food Output

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Weather changes, notably a southward migration of the monsoons, combined with a sharp reduction in fertilizer production, threaten food supply for a considerable part of the world population, according to experts on climate and agriculture who completed a two-day meeting Friday at Rockefeller Foundation here.

The southern shift of monsoon rains is thought to account for the five-year drought in Africa which, it was reported, is causing mass migrations to the south. It is blamed, as well, for severe droughts in India and Latin America.

The curtailment in fertilizer production is a result of the oil shortage. According to Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, of the Rockefeller Foundation, often called the "father of the green revolution," as many as 20 million persons may die because of crop shortages in the next year. He attributed this in part to the climate changes, but "primarily the fertilizer cut-backs."

Japan, which has been the chief exporter of nitrate fertilizers, has cut its production in half because of the fuel shortage. Since this fertilizer goes to India

and other areas already affected by the climate change, the effect may be devastating, he said. An ample petroleum supply is a key to fertilizer production, both because the process demands much energy and because petroleum components, such as naphtha, are used. Dr. Borlaug commented that the Arab oil embargo, aimed at the industrial countries, would ultimately strike most heavily at the developing nations of Asia.

At the conference it was suggested that, while China depends heavily on Japanese fertilizer, the Japanese, for political reasons, will probably honor their obligations to China at the expense of India, Southeast Asia and Indonesia.

Japan itself has been hit by the shift of the monsoon, which in recent summers has failed to spread its customary rains over Hokkaido, the large northern island of the archipelago.

**Dominating Winds**  
Monsoons are the dominant winds in regions such as southern Asia, where they blow from the land toward the sea part of the year and in the opposite direction the remainder of the time. In India, the dry monsoon blows from the northeast between April and October and the wet monsoon comes from the southwest the rest of the year, producing the rainy season.

Because of the southward shift of monsoon rains in Africa, it was reported, the Sahara is spreading its sands southward at a rate, in some areas, of 30 miles a year. The result is great social upheaval.

Bernard Orr, an agricultural economist at the United Nations concerned with aid to this part of Africa, said that about six million residents were seriously affected by the drought. Great numbers are migrating south with their cattle, overgrazing land that is already heavily burdened.

Dr. Reid Bryson, director of the Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin, displayed a record of climate in Iceland over the last thousand years, showing an unprecedented shift in the first half of this century.

Dr. Bryson argued that the shifting of climate in the entire Northern Hemisphere had intensified the westerly flow of air in mid-latitudes and driven the monsoons southward.

Three Bombs  
Explode at  
Spain RallyBarcelona Conquest  
Marked by Rightists

BARCELONA, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The police today questioned four youths in connection with the explosion yesterday of several small bombs during a rally of supporters of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The blasts caused neither damage nor injury, the police said, and most of the estimated 100,000 rightist demonstrators did not appear to notice them.

The demonstration—Spain's biggest street gathering since the Madrid funeral five weeks ago of slain Premier Luis Carrero Blanco—was held to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the conquest of Barcelona by Gen. Franco's troops and to protest the bombing of the Cross of the Fallen, a Civil War monument by suspected anarchists earlier this month.

The rally was convoked by government, veteran and patriotic organizations.

One bomb exploded in a nearby field and at least two more went off as the demonstrators disbanded, police sources said. They said four youths were held for questioning.

The demonstrators sang the Falangist battle hymn, "Cara al Sol" ("Face to the Sun") and some of them beat up a news photographer who tried to take pictures of groups giving the fascist salute.

Massing in front of the badly repaired Cross of the Fallen, the demonstrators carried hundreds of banners expressing support for strong government and attacking "Red priests."

At the same time, a Barcelona priest, the Rev. Louis Xiripacs, went before the Madrid Public Order Court on a charge of distributing illegal propaganda, with the court turning down his request that proceedings be conducted in the Catalan language and the prosecutor asking that he be sentenced to six years in prison.

The prosecution said the illegal propaganda consisted of material in which father Xiripacs, 42, ex-plained the reasons why he went on a hunger strike in 1970 in support of 15 Basque separatists tried before a military tribunal in Burgos. Before his trial, Father Xiripacs, a Catalan autonomist, had staged another month-long hunger strike at Madrid's Carabanchel Prison.

8,000 Evacuated,  
5 Die as Floods  
Ravage Brisbane

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Eight thousand persons were evacuated from their homes today as floodwaters flowed through this devastated capital of Queensland. The weather forecast is for three more days of rain.

At least five persons have died in the floods in the last 48 hours and more than a third of the city's suburbs are now under water.

All road and rail links with the stricken city have been cut and a quarter of a million square miles of Queensland are under water.

Electricity and gas supplies have started to fail. The city's main water-pumping station was shut down early today by a power failure and residents have been asked to save drinking water.



**EXPENSIVE CAMERA**—A Thomas Sutton panoramic wet-plate camera made in about 1861 was sold last week at Christie's in London for £11,025, a record price for a camera, to Freus Photos AS of Norway.

Greece Will Expel Guerrillas  
Athens Statement Suggests

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Greek government yesterday praised the "independent and conscience-based decision of Greek justice" in sentencing two Arab terrorists to death last week and announced that it would "handle the issue" after all legal means were exhausted.

Observers saw the statement, made by Foreign Minister Spyros Telenis in a press release, as the first official confirmation of reports that the government would expel the two terrorists rather than send them to the firing squad.

Joe Savoldi Dies;  
Played Fullback  
On Rockne Team

CUMBERLAND SHORES, Ky., Jan. 27 (AP)—Joe Savoldi, 66, a fullback for Knute Rockne's national champion football team at Notre Dame in 1928 and 29, has died at his home in this southwest Kentucky community.

Mr. Savoldi was nicknamed "Jumping Joe" during his years with the Fighting Irish. After college, he played professional football for the Chicago Bears, starting in the same backfield with Red Grange and Bronco Nagurski.

In 1931, he began a wrestling career which continued for 20 years. He gained the world heavyweight title in 1933 when he defeated Jim Londos, the Golden Greek.

In later years, he was a science teacher at Henderson County High School in Kentucky.

## The Rev. Ignacio de Zulueta

MADRID, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—The Rev. Ignacio de Zulueta, 69, the first tutor of Spain's king-designate, Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon, died here Friday, following a prostate operation. Father de Zulueta was tutor to the prince from 1948 to 1953.

**Robert C. Weinberg**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Robert C. Weinberg, 72, an architect and regional planner; died of cancer last night in Memorial Hospital here.

## Arthur G. Lentz

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Arthur G. Lentz, 66, director of the U.S. Olympic Committee from 1955 until early last year, died Friday in New York Hospital.

"Justice, as an independent operator, performed its duty according to the conscience," Mr. Telenis said.

"The government, a completely separate state institution, will further handle the issue with those criteria which have always guided its relations in the way pointed to, but after all legal formalities are completed."

The statement was issued shortly after reports from Beirut said that Palestinian leaders had officially described the death sentence as "harsh and unreasonable." It also followed a statement by the lawyer of the two terrorists that the two Arabs originally had refused to be granted pardon and demanded execution.

Constantine Stefanakis, the lawyer, said, however, that he was proceeding with the appeals on the grounds that the Arabs' request was "purely emotional, illogical and spontaneous."

"I now understand that they are in full agreement that all means be tried to help them," he added.

The two terrorists, Avid Shaikh, 22, and Khamouran Faisal, 21, both Jordanian-born Black September guerrillas, were sentenced for killing five airline passengers in a grenade and gun attack in the Athens airport transit lounge in August. A total of 27 years imprisonment was imposed for the attempted murder of 46 persons, the illegal detention of 46 persons, causing damage to foreign property and the illegal possession and use of arms.

Bolivian Troops  
To Reopen Road

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Bolivian troops and armored cars set out last night from this capital to the central city of Cochabamba to clear a main road barricaded by farmworkers, military sources said.

Traffic between Cochabamba and the eastern city of Santa Cruz had been cut since Friday by three barricades manned by the workers, who are protesting price rises.

## Kissinger Sees UN Chief

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today briefed UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and U.S. delegate to the United Nations on progress made in solving the Middle East dispute.

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	12.00 "		<b>CARMEN MIR</b> Provenza, 245 Barcelona 8
	19.00 "		<b>LINO</b> Pl. Santa Bárbara, 3 Madrid 4
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## Little Law, Precedent Available

# Formulating Principles To Impeach a President

(Archibald Cox, the former special Watergate prosecutor, adapted this article for The New York Times from a speech at Amherst College.)

By Archibald Cox

**BOSTON**—The impeachment process now under way poses novel and unusually difficult challenges to lawyers, to men in government and other forms of public life, indeed to all of us. We write upon an almost-clean slate. Little law or political precedent is available to guide the hard decisions. Yet, regardless of the outcome, the value of the proceeding will depend on whether the process is so conducted that the country perceives it as a fair and legitimate measure for restoring integrity to government.

If President Nixon should be impeached and convicted, the question of legitimacy will be paramount. If President Nixon is acquitted, the country will still need assurance about the integrity of that conclusion. Whatever the event, we may fairly ask that the leadership built better for the future than their predecessors at the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

The central challenge is to formulate the principles—the general standards of conduct—by which a president is to be judged in a proceeding that vacates, without direct expression of the popular will, a choice made by the people—in this case overwhelmingly made by the people—in the regular election only a few years before.

Too much discussion, both public and private, has been concerned either with loose generalities about the ultimate question of impeachment or with the excitement and speculation stirred by particular disclosures. Too little hard debate has focused upon what should be impeachable offenses—upon why some wrongdoing should be grounds for impeachment while other misconduct is left to popular judgment at the polls.

### Depends on Counsel

I am convinced that the legitimacy of the final conclusion in the view of the American people will depend upon the success of counsel and other public men in formulating general standards of conduct fairly applicable to any president, and in educating the public upon their meaning and legal and moral base. For Democratic senators and representatives to keep silent upon the ground that impeachment is a Republican problem and for Republicans to keep silent while they test the political winds is to deny the country the debate necessary to educate self-government and the development of governmental institutions.

We might give two polar meanings to the "high crimes and misdemeanors" for which a president, a judge or any other civil officer may be impeached—anything that satisfies the Congress of the day, or at the other extreme only violations of the criminal law. Convincing historical materials exclude both these poles and leave us with a third view: that the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" covers some but surely not all political offenses—"political" in the sense of governmental.

Reaching this conclusion moves us along, but it is only the beginning of the challenge. What are the wrongs against the people, the body politic, for which a president may properly be impeached?

The Gallup Poll and like measures of public opinion report that a very large majority believes that President Nixon is guilty of covering up wrongdoing but, of those expressing an opinion, a majority oppose removal by impeachment. The difference, in my opinion, is attributable to a fear of impeachment not unlike the fear of regicide and the horror of the regicide once accomplished during the time of Cromwell and King Charles I.

### Radical Surgery

Of course, impeachment cannot be wholly illegitimate—the constitution provides for it—but I think that the country has a deep, intuitive understanding that impeachment is extraordinary, radical surgery, legitimate only upon some equally fundamental wrong, doing such grave injury to the nation as to make any further continuation in office unacceptable even though his previous entitlement was based upon popular election.

Surely any wrong so fundamental as to require setting aside the results of one election without holding another must be one that can be stated in general terms plainly applicable to any president at any time. The need



Archibald Cox

is to quiet the fear that impeachment may be or become a partisan substitute for a premature election. Political opposition, emotion, dislike, distrust and lack of public confidence (which may be temporary even when mixed with suspicion of some kind of wrongdoing) are not enough.

Equally surely, in my opinion, any general standard of political conduct the violation of which would support impeachment must have a broad and generally accepted moral base, understood by the country, so that again the same rule would apply to any president, so that we should not be resolving questions of public policy by impeachment, nor should we be making up new rules of conduct as we go along. Of course, it is unnecessary to draw up a complete code of presidential conduct. Mixing pragmatism with principle is one source of much of the creativity in Anglo-American law and government.

We work eclectically up to a point, passing judgment upon particular acts of facts, but we also test our judgment by asking whether it rests upon reasons that we can articulate and apply to other situations having the same essential elements, with enough generality both in scope and continuity to give guarantees against caprice, prejudice, self-interest or unreasoned emotion.

### Beginning With Facts

So here, the articulation of minimum acceptable standards of conduct for any president or high executive officer can begin with facts proved or assumed. It is fair to say that evidence may be available to show that President Nixon's lawyers and accountants, without deliberate misrepresentation, zealously sought every loophole and cut every corner in an effort to avoid or minimize the payment of taxes; to show that others acting on his behalf likewise stretched every possible point to add to the convenience and comfort of Key Biscayne and San Clemente at public expense; and, finally, to show that in some cases they claimed more than the law allows.

Bad taste? Surely. Avaricious? Yes. Bad leadership? Again, surely. Morally shabby? I think so, even though the same shabbiness infects thousands of tax returns and expense accounts. Grounds for impeachment? I wonder. We are hardly prepared to say that any officer of the United States who, without concealing or misrepresenting material facts, claims a tax deduction not due should be removed from office. If not, does my phrasing omit some essential element in President Nixon's situation?

Let us try again. Is it tolerable or a high offense against the liberty and security of a whole people for a president to approve in principle electronic surveillance, mail covers and burlies for the purpose of gathering

domestic intelligence, over the objection of the established agencies to set in motion a small force of his own irregulars—the Canfields, Ulasiewicz, Liddys and Hunt—who will operate from the Executive Office outside all the regularizing rules and procedures of the established agencies in order to effectuate administration policy and political objectives and to tamper inquiry into their activities.

### Execution of Laws

Move to a third area. The President's duty is to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Is it an impeachable violation of this responsibility for him to refrain for months from any form of personal intervention when there is first suspicion and later at least some evidence that his highest personal aides and party officials are obstructing justice by covering up criminal misconduct, for him to withhold disclosure and refuse evidence when investigation leads to papers taken into his files, and for his aides, apparently with his approval, to cooperate with those seeking to avoid indictment and conviction?

I do not imply answers to these questions, nor do I suggest that my factual predicates represent the actual facts. The evidence may show more or less.

The point I wish to emphasize is that it is past time for all those deeply concerned with our government to bend some of their time and effort away from the excitement of factual disclosures to the very arduous task of formulating and thus creating a substantive law of impeachment where now there is none. Whether the present proceedings help to rebuild confidence in our system

## Russians Let Off Steam by Writing the Editor

By Murray Seeger

**MOSCOW**—One letterwriter complained about being searched as he left one of the new self-service grocery stores. Another said mail deliveries were too slow. Several urged a change in wage rates.

Some letters were answers to earlier messages asking for personal advice on dealing with unfaithful friends and drunken fathers. Many were pleas for better public manners, better care of parks and more thoughtful treatment of pets and zoo animals.

All of these thoughts were included in letters printed recently in the controlled Soviet government and Communist party press, often providing the only amusing reading among the turgid political pronouncements and slanted reporting of overseas news.

For the ordinary Soviet citizen, who usually does not complain in public about minor problems and almost never discusses politics, the letter to the editor is an essential psychological outlet.

The authorities permit a limited amount of grouching about routine problems as a crude gauge of public opinion, and to let people release steamed-up emotions and prod the notoriously inefficient administrative structure. Some letters lead to official investigations and the prosecution of petty criminals.

A sharp line is drawn on political discussion and criticism. Only those letters which support official policies are printed. Writers bold enough to challenge the regime are likely to be punished, if they can be found.

### Encouraged to Write

Newspapers, magazines and broadcast outlets across the country encourage their audiences to write. At Pravda, the Communist party daily, which is the country's biggest paper, 1,200 letters are received every day, and employees work full time dealing with them.

"In a word, the ordinary worker, the ordinary reader has the opportunity of expressing

mutating and thus creating a substantive law of impeachment where now there is none. Whether the present proceedings help to rebuild confidence in our system

through the mass media his views on different aspects of society and so bring influence to bear on them." A Soviet commentator said recently.

"This is a concrete illustration of the democratic nature of the Soviet press."

Letters, usually inspired by party propaganda workers, are also used to suggest massive public support for official policies.

The newspapers systematically print prominently a purported cross section of public letters in praise of Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev when he returns from an overseas meeting such as last spring's visit to the United States.

On nationwide television recently, Yuri Zhukov, a well known party communicator, was shown in letters in front of the camera to show how ordinary citizens were denouncing the country's two leading political dissidents, novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn and physicist Andrei Sakharov.

Mr. Zhukov did not explain how the letter-writers were so conversant with the current thoughts of Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn, which have not been printed in the Soviet press.

Such well informed letters are often written by party officers and signed by faithful members. Several years ago a liberal Russian editor tracked down a "worker" who had attacked him through the mail and found the real author was a high party official.

When Western correspondents visited Mr. Zhukov at his Pravda office, he said he had received "several hundred" letters, all opposed to Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn. This flow was small compared to the flood received on such issues as the Middle East war, he conceded. He gets 700 letters a day, Mr. Zhukov said.

Asked if any letters were received in support of Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn, he said, "No, they are probably sent to The New York Times."

### Forced Signatures

The party also writes the open letters used in open campaigns against dissidents and tries to force prominent figures to sign them. During the recent campaign against Mr. Sakharov, for instance, composer Dmitri Shostakovich signed, but cellist Mstislav Rostropovich did not. The name of violinist David Oistrakh appeared on the letter, but he reportedly repudiated it, since his name was attached without his knowledge while he was in a hospital.

There are lesser-known correspondents whose views do not reflect the official points of view on sensitive issues, but they take great risks when they drop their letters into a post box.

Four retired men in Leningrad were recently publicly humiliated after they were tracked down as the authors of a series of anonymous letters received by newspapers and broadcasting stations over a period of months.

One was F.M. Pafaroy, 70, described as a man with a "high education," who lives on a pension after working for the Leningrad Engineering Works.

The letter that got him into trouble said it was "our duty to help Israel in its defensive war

of government or push us further down the slope to cynicism and despair will depend upon the ability of the House Judiciary Committee to sense the as-yet

against Arab extremists and nationalists."

M.S. Lavrentyev, who works as an armed bridge guard while getting a pension; N.A. Borozdin, another pensioner who works as a doorman; and I.N. Nechiporuk, who teaches a civil defense class while receiving a pension, were the other letter-writers publicly attacked.

Mr. Lavrentyev complained that Soviet society has been divided into rich and poor classes, while Mr. Borozdin opposed closer relations with the United States. Mr. Nechiporuk's letters were described simply as "dirty words."

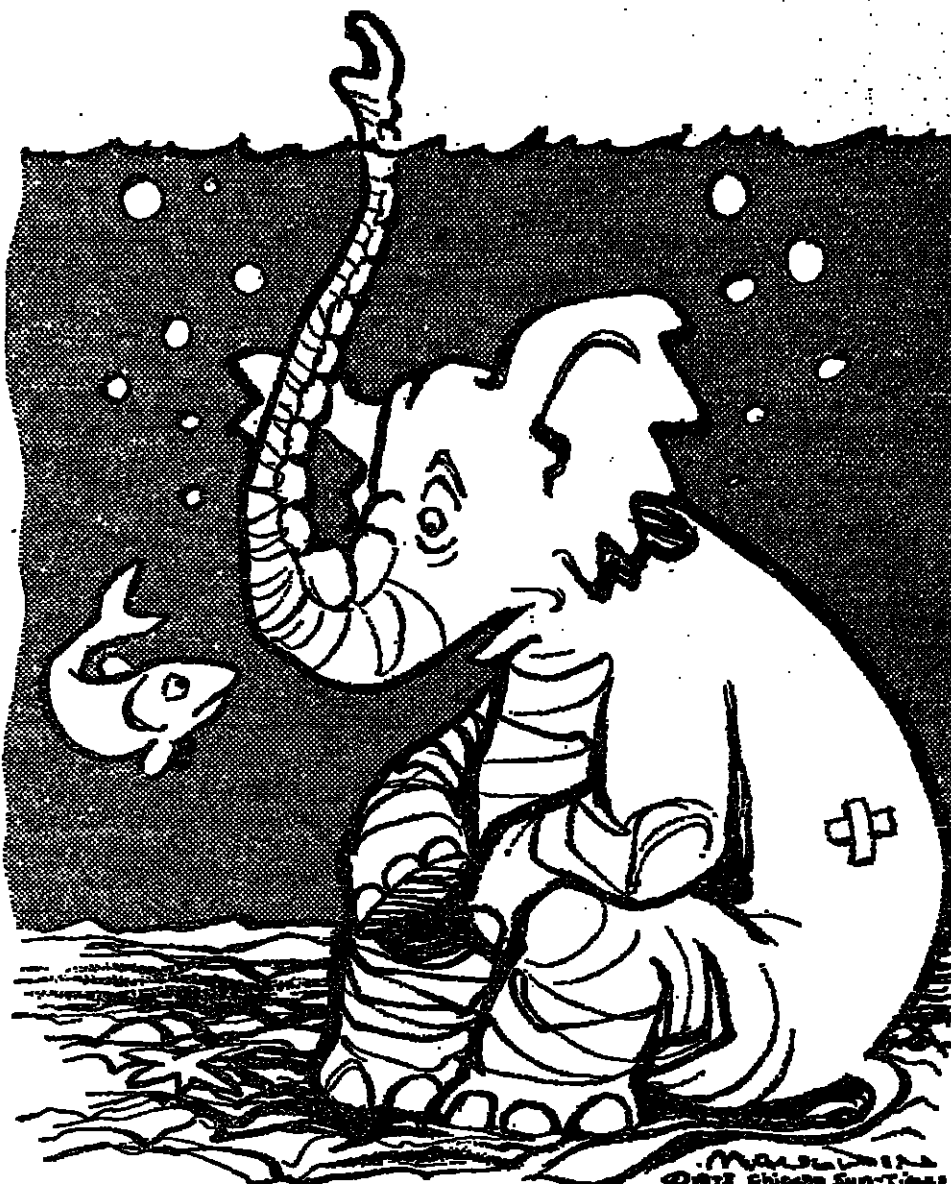
The four men were each chastised in front of their fellow workers and received "nationwide scorn," the paper said.

While the official censors who must approve every printed page in the Soviet Union allow great freedom for discussing such obvious common problems as excessive drinking, they also impose limits on social issues for discussion.

The newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya not long ago announced that it was starting a regular weekly column of letters purporting the question, "Does the female problem exist nowadays?"

"We have a very curious feature in our mail," the newspaper said.

© Los Angeles Times.



"Right Now, Survival Is the Name of the Game."

## Onassis Moves In

# N. H. Community Vs. Oil Slickers

By John Kiefer

**DURHAM, N.H. (NYT)**—The first inkling Evelyn Brown had of Aristotle Onassis's plans to build a 400,000-gallon-a-day oil refinery here came the day last September when two men in business suits drove up to her rustic home on 170 acres of woods, wetlands and a creek.

They said, she recalls, that they represented a gentleman who was tired of the crowding of urban life, who craved "isolation" and they wanted to buy her property.

Three real estate firms were moving swiftly through the area putting options down on land, one assembling a package in Durham, another in Portsmouth, another in nearby Rye, a long narrow tract running down to the beachfront.

In Durham, several of those contacted said they were told that the land was being sought either by the mysterious isolation-loving gentleman, or as some sort of nature sanctuary, sometimes described as a hunting preserve for a well-to-do sportsman from Keene, N.H.

About 3,200 acres were put under option last year, the price going up rapidly as word of the transactions began to get around. Out on the Isles of Shoals, a cluster of granite outcroppings off the coast, Lunging Island was optioned.

On Nov. 27, Gov. Meldrum Thomson Jr. proudly announced that Aristotle Onassis, the Greek shipping magnate, would put up a \$600-million refinery in Durham. The announcement plunged this small, quiet town, the home of the University of New Hampshire, into controversy over its future and the future of the state's 18 miles of coastline.

A hastily organized and quickly growing band of conservationists and homeowners railed vociferous opposition to what they see as the spoils of the coast. Some officials, however, both here and more strongly at Newmarket and Rochester, where the mills and the shoe industry have faded, are looking more favorably at the plan. They believe it will mean tax benefits, jobs, the development of allied petrochemical industry and cheaper oil in the region.

The conflict here is a part of a controversy that has raged since the New England coast in recent years as the oil industry has sought to build a refinery in the region. The pressure has been accelerated by the energy crisis and the situation here is further complicated by the nature of New Hampshire politics.

Gov. Thomson, alone among the six New England governors, has been actively seeking oil refineries for his state. The other recently attempted to develop a regional oil plan, but Gov. Thomson refused to participate because, among other things, his colleagues wished to establish standards for environmental protection.

On his kitchen table, Mr. Martin spreads out complicated technical papers from maritime conferences showing super-tankers skidding like cars on ice when they attempt to stop. He has produced a pamphlet describing the danger of the tanker Torrey Canyon and contends that the islands are so small that they offer no protection in a storm.

The island cluster attracts local boatmen and is a grounds for fishermen and fishermen. The Unitarian and Congregational Churches have maintained a conference center on Star Island since 1916 and have hired a lawyer to fight the Onassis plan.

### Marine Laboratory

On Appledore Island, Cornell University, the State University of New York and the University of New Hampshire have jointly set up a marine laboratory to take advantage of the clear water and abundant sea life. An oil dock, said Dr. John Kingsbury, the laboratory's director, "will quite simply put us out of business."

Mr. Onassis's Olympic Refineries, which is chartered by Monte Carlo, has not yet built oil refineries. But it has moved rapidly here.

Consultants, including Purvis & Gertz, well-known Texas oil engineers, have been hired, along with Tex. McGarry, a radio personality and public relations man. But virtually no specific information has been forthcoming about the company's plans. Olympic officials say this is because the consultants' studies and reports have not been finished.

In late December, they brought in Mr. Onassis himself, who flew over Durham Point in a helicopter while opponents applied messages to the snow that he had to go away. Then he stayed at a crowded restaurant at a Manchester hotel, ate drinks and a band, at which he said the refinery would be a "beauty parlor."

"I want to make it clear," Onassis said, "that I am a Greek bearing presents."

### Tending Royal Tombs at Hue

## Vietnam's Ex-Queen Spends Days in Prayer

**HUE, South Vietnam, (AP)**—She was once the queen of all of Vietnam, before it was North and South. Today, at the age of 85, Vietnam's Queen Mother Hoang Thi Cuc lives in a ramshackle French villa beside a clogged canal on a Hue side street. Her days are spent in prayer.

From the moment the queen mother enters the room, she is in command. She walks slowly in front of her attendants, who are dressed in black. Her speech is whisper-soft but firm. Her tone is unmistakably royal and she tolerates little hazing or fawning in her presence.

Born in Hue in 1889, she was the wife of Emperor Khai Dinh. One child was born of the marriage, a son, Bao Dai. During and after her marriage the queen lived in the Citadel, the official residence of the royal family located on the west bank of the Perfume River, and modeled after the Forbidden City in Peking.

### Powerless Figurehead

When Khai Dinh died in 1926, Bao Dai assumed the throne, but, by then, Vietnam's emperor was almost powerless under the domination of the French, and he was reduced to a symbolic figurehead.

Still, the royal family lived well and kept up a facade of Mandarin traditions inherited centuries before from the Chinese. The Vietnamese people still paid them homage and the French respected their life style and left them pretty much alone.

In October, 1955, South Vietnam became a republic and Bao Dai took his wife, two sons and three daughters to Paris where his reputation as a playboy diminished as he grew older.

Now alone, the queen mother

surrounds herself with blurred old photographs of the loved ones from her past.

The South Vietnamese government gives her about \$40 monthly to live on, and relatives say this keeps her in food for about 10 days. The blood relations, whose shabby clothes also reflect their income, refused to divulge other income sources, but it is believed scattered royalists contribute small amounts.

### Seven Servants

Because of her strong Buddhist faith, she is a vegetarian and eats sparingly three times daily. She has seven servants, but their presence isn't reflected in the upkeep of her house or small weed-choked garden.

"I am very sad, exceedingly sad," said the old woman who rested on only half of her chipped gilded chair. "When I was young,

Hue was so nice. Then it was ruined. I'm very glad it is being reconstructed and I wish for it to be beautiful again."

"I read the Bible and pray to Buddha and have no other activities except to wish for peace," she said, speaking through a distant cousin who acts as interpreter.

Throughout both Vietnam wars, the queen mother refused to abandon Hue despite its almost total destruction, particularly during the January, 1968, Communist Tet offensive.

"She would not go, saying she had to stay here to care for the tombs and the shrines and that it was her duty even if she died. So, acting on her orders, we conducted the normal ceremonies and observed the anniversaries as usual," the cousin said. "Her Majesty still believes that peace will one day come again to Vietnam."

© Los Angeles Times.

Hoang Thi Cuc, mother of Bao Dai, ousted emperor.

## 2 U.S. Foundations Pledge Funds To Uncover Ancient Athens Agora

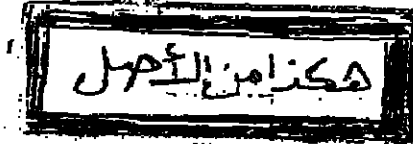
**ATHENS (NYT)**—Two American foundations have pledged financial support to enable archaeologists to uncover fully the Agora, the ancient market place of Athens north of the Acropolis.

"We need \$125 million and another five years to complete the excavation of the Agora that the American School of Classical Studies started in 1931," Prof. James R. McCredie, the school's director, said.

A conditional grant of \$450,000 has been authorized by Nathan M. Pusey, president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation of New York, and a gift and matching grant offer of \$300,000 has been arranged by Dr. Donald S. Berman, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. He said, "These amount to nearly two-thirds of the sum needed. They are to be matched with donations from other sources. The Agora excavations are now financed by Ford Foundation grants."

The new phase in the Agora excavations aims at uncovering the north side of the market place, which was the city's civic center for several centuries in the classical period. The long stoa, or colonnaded buildings that bordered it on all four sides, were the scene of much social and intellectual exchange.

Two stoas are believed to lie somewhere to the north of the area currently excavated at a depth of 25 feet or more below modern structures. These structures are now being appropriated by the Greek Service of Antiquities and Restoration. It is hoped that excavations can begin this spring.










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## New York Bond Sales

## Eurobonds

Continued from Page 7.

Here, too, the subscription price is expected to be at a discount.

The French franc, due to its unilateral float last week, has been removed as one of the UA reference currencies. The composite unit now includes the Belgian and Luxembourg francs, the deutsche mark, the guilder and the Danish krone. The selling period of this loan has been extended two days, until Tuesday, due to the confusion early last week about whether the joint European float would hold together.

Meanwhile, there is much talk of the imminent arrival on the international capital market of borrowers from Japan and France. An important aspect of these loans is that they will help boost their central banks' holding of foreign currency—a strategic long-term use by Denmark, Italy and Britain.

However, it is still unclear whether the French will try to tap the public market. The advantage to arranging syndicated bank loans—such as Italy's IMI—is currently negligible—less than they are much larger than public issues. IMI, in two separate tranches, is raising \$550 million for 10 1/2 years at a rate of interest to be fixed every six months at 3 1/4 of a percentage point over the six-month Eurodollar rate.

Drawback on Rates  
But while the sums involved are bigger—the largest single public issue to date was \$100 million—the exposure to ever-increasing interest rates is a drawback to consider.

If the French were confident that short-term rates were declining in the coming years, this would mean frequent forays into the market—such as the British have been doing—raising around \$50 million at a throw and risking overburdening the market's willingness to accept more paper from the same borrower.

The Japanese are expected to go the public-issue route and are expected to denominated their loans in DM, which the Japanese believe will move in tandem with the yen on foreign exchange markets (and thus reduce the borrowers' foreign exchange risk).

Bankers in Frankfurt estimate that the DM sector of the Eurobond market may be ripe for reopening early next month. The key will be to see if domestic bond rates inch down, as expected, assuring German as well as international support for DM Eurobond paying 9 percent—which is where the market is expected to reopen.

International Institutions  
(7-15 Years)  
Jan. 23: 9.01%; Jan. 16: 9.03%;  
Industrials (7-15 Years):  
Jan. 23: 8.82%; Jan. 16: 8.81%;  
Industrials (3-7 Years):  
Jan. 23: 7.87%; Jan. 16: 7.83%.

Market Turnover  
Jan. 25: Jan. 18  
Eurod. \$344.1 mil. \$194.2 mil.  
Eurod. \$191.6 mil. \$213.6 mil.

McGovern Proposal  
A clear-cut example of the first problem can be found in the proposal by Sen. McGovern to impose on oil companies an excess-profits tax of the type that was used during World War II and the Korean war. But the McGovern plan would permit one escape.

The tax defect is contained in the administration's idea—not yet formally proposed but publicly discussed by President Nixon eight days ago—to attach a "plowback" provision to the administration's plan to tax windfall profits of oil companies.

That plan differs from the classic excess-profits tax by being a tax on the price of the product—oil—in this instance—rather than on the profits themselves. But the plowback provision would completely negate the tax for most, if not all, companies under the administration's approach as well as the older approach.

Depletion Allowance  
Another administration proposal that the experts agree would have no dollar-and-cents impact on most oil companies is the plan to eliminate the 22 percent depletion allowance on the income of American companies from foreign oil wells. This idea is also supported by some members of Congress, including Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, D., Texas.

The defect here is that the big international oil companies hardly ever pay any taxes to the U.S. government on their foreign operations because of their ability to credit against any U.S. tax all the "taxes" (including some things that are not really taxes) that they pay to foreign governments.

The elimination of the depletion allowance, as applied to their income from foreign sources, would not alter this for many, if any, companies. In 1972, they had more such tax credits available than they could use in

Company Reports  
N.L. Industries  
Fourth Quarter 1973 1972  
Revenue (millions)... 1,324.3 1,013.7  
Profits (millions)... 170.8 136.1  
Per Share... 4.95 3.81

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GAS LINE—Motorists line up at a Honolulu service station to fill up before island's gas rationing plan goes into effect today. In announcing nation's first mandatory rationing plan, acting Gov. George Ariyoshi said he was using emergency powers "to bring order."

## News Analysis

## Oil Firms Seen Unhurt by Most Tax Plans

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).

Some of the most popular proposals for changing the way the tax laws apply to the oil industry would not cost most oil companies a single penny in additional federal income taxes.

This is true of at least two separate ideas that have been put forth by the Nixon administration and are also true of other ideas that are being supported by such liberal, and presumably anti-oil-company, politicians as Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota.

The relative handful of government experts on the taxation of the oil industry—both in Congress and in the administration—agree that this is the case.

There are at least two reasons why these proposals, without any real impact, have been advanced.

Those who want to change the tax treatment of the oil industry have one or more of three objectives. They want to tax away some of the windfall profits that the industry is making because of the huge increase in oil prices in the face of the Arab oil embargo; or they want to provide incentives for oil companies to explore for oil in this country, rather than abroad, or they simply want to fix some provisions of the tax law that have gotten out of hand because of the huge price increase.

As for why so many proposals have been made that would not have any real impact, there are two reasons.

The first is a simple lack of careful staff work.

Even about the oil industry's taxes that are readily available have not come to the attention of the sponsor of a tax plan because the staff did not research it carefully enough.

A second reason is that the effects of a particular proposal are not always clear, particularly when they cause interactions between different aspects of the tax law as they affect oil companies.

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## Expert Sees Sharp Rise in U.S. Deficit

Puts Figure at Twice That of Administration

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (W.P.).—A prominent New York economist predicted last night that the fiscal 1974 budget deficit will be on the order of \$17 billion to \$22 billion, rather than the \$10 billion or less suggested by Nixon administration officials.

Henry Kaufman, a money-market analyst for Solomon Bros., said this was only one factor in an economic "disarray" unparalleled in the last 30 years.

He said the overwhelming nature of the inflation problem casts doubt on prospects that the economy can show a second-half revival, as predicted by the "consensus" forecast, which anticipates merely a first-half downturn.

Kaufman said that the inflation problem could result in "a financial panic" unless "harsh governmental action" is taken. But because "we as a people" may not be willing to accept such action, "inflation may lead us to a third path—a protracted period in which there are disappointing results and disillusionment."

"I suspect," he added, "that we have already begun this rolling period of discipline and disillusionment... In addition this third path may include a new wave of anti-business sentiment reflecting the frictions that usually abound when disappointments outpace achievements."

He said that the deficit he foresees would require, as a matter of good policy, higher taxes and "prudent" expenditure practices. "Both," he added, "seem unlikely considering the economic and political backdrop."

He pointed out that, despite the prospective economic slowdown, the gross national product in current dollars is likely to increase by 7 to 9 percent in the first half, due entirely to inflation. He said there is no parallel for this experience, suggesting that if inflation does not abate when economic activity is sluggish, it is unlikely to do so when economic activity picks up.

## U.S. Automakers Seek Cuban Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).

The big three U.S. automakers have asked the government for permission for their Argentine subsidiaries to sell thousands of cars and trucks to Cuba, the Treasury Department said.

A Treasury spokesman said Friday night that Ford, Chrysler and General Motors have formally requested licenses waiving parts of the U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba to permit the sale.

He said the licenses are necessary for the auto makers' Argentine operations to engage in business with Cuba.

Automotive sources estimate the deal could be worth \$150 million.

The Treasury spokesman said no decision had been made on whether to grant the licenses, and he said there was no indication when a decision would be made.

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MINIMUM PER PERSON  
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED  
80¢ with 1/2 bottle  
120¢ with 1 bottle  
Dinner-Dance at 8 p.m.  
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**ZUKERMAN**  
conducts  
ENGLISH  
CHAMBER  
Orchestra  
and piano  
Mozart, Beethoven, Verdi  
Tchaikovsky O.A.I.

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CHAMPS-ELYSEES  
Monsieur vous amusez-vous  
LES PLUS BELLES  
CHANSONS DE PARIS  
avec orchestre  
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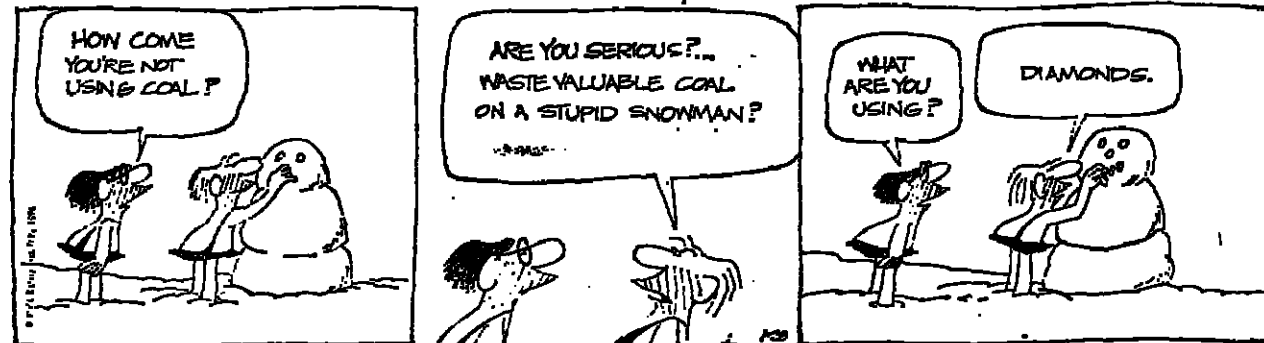
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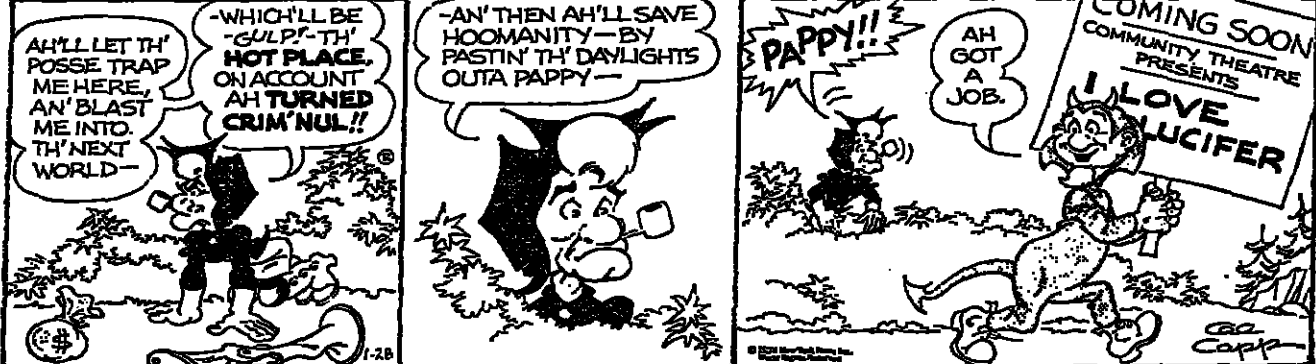
PEANUTS



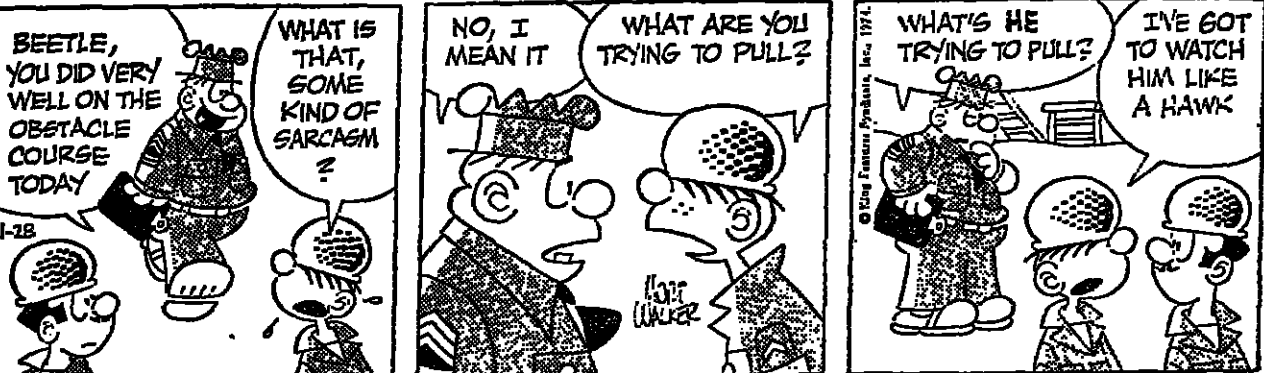
B.C.



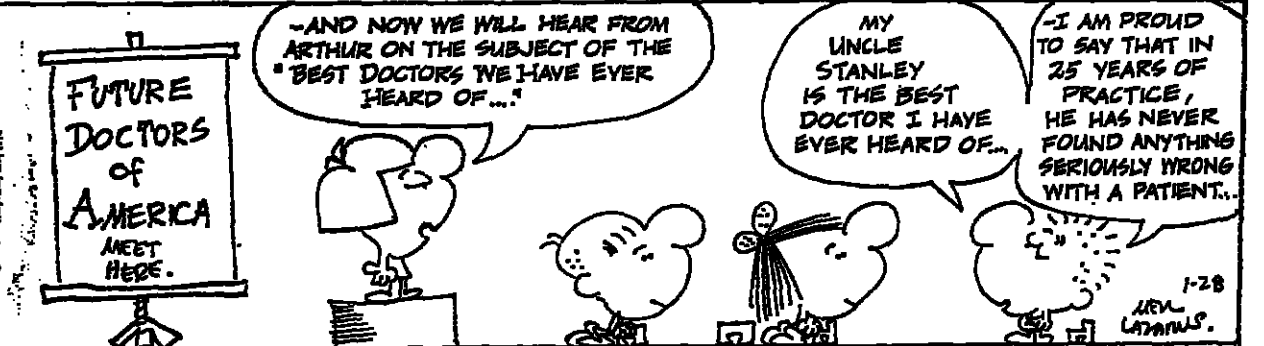
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



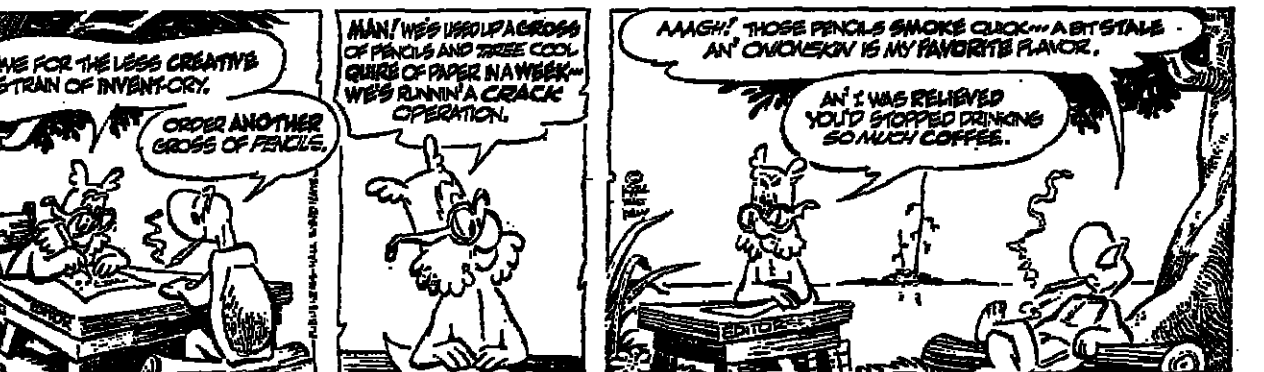
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.B.



POGO



SKIP KIRBY

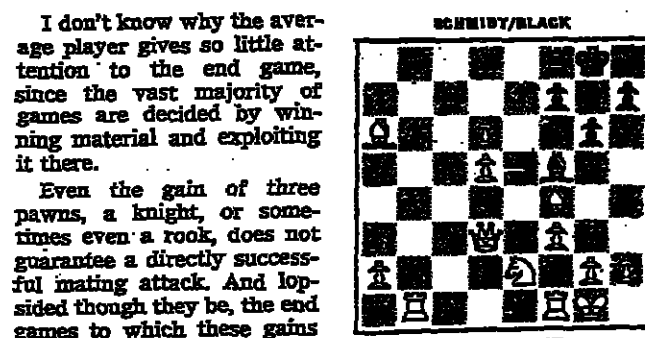


BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne



Position after 22 P-N4

I don't know why the average player gives so little attention to the end game, since the vast majority of games are decided by winning material and exploiting it there.

Even the gain of three pawns, a knight, or sometimes even a rook, does not guarantee a directly successful mating attack. And lopsided though they be, the end games to which these gains give rise can still be botched.

Moreover, those games wherein the theme is attack on the king often find the stubborn defender sacrificing material to prevent the checkmate. Once again, winning will require playing an end game.

One prejudice the average player cherishes is that end games are dull. But queuing a pawn, no less than mate, is an exciting undertaking giving plenty of scope for sharp tactics and combinational play.

Mountain Out of Molehill. It also happens, by no means infrequently, that a slight positional advantage in the early middle game can be converted into a smashing victory by discovering an incisive transition to precisely the right end game.

The formidable Yugoslav grandmaster, Svetozar Gligoric, gave a beautiful demonstration of this kind of strategy in his defeat of Poland's Vladimir Schmidt in the European Team Championship in Bath, England. It took a queen sacrifice (for rook and knight), followed by an additional knight sacrifice, for Gligoric to capitalize on the enormous strength of an advanced passed pawn.

The exchange variation (4 P-N4) that Gligoric chose against the Gruenfeld Defense puts the issue of this hypermodern opening to the test: White obtains an imposing pawn center, while Black is free to keep it under pressure with his minor pieces.

The most favored treat-

Schmidt's 27... Q-R3 threatened to answer 28 R-Q1 by the very effective 28... Q-B1, but Gligoric anticipated the defense with his decisive 28 P-N4! Schmidt had no alternative but to eliminate the passed pawn with 28... Q-B5 and 29... Q-B7, though that enabled Gligoric to emerge a piece ahead after 31 R-Rch. Schmidt's attempt to recover a piece with 32... Q-Q2 was useless, of course, but 32... Q-B7; 33 R-K1, Q-R7; 34 P-Bch, K-B3; 35 R-Rch would have been no improvement.

Schmidt played 41... P-B3, but saw no point in continuing, since 42 B-K7 (threatening 43 R/7-Q7 and 44 R/7-Q6) would have either led to a massacre of the Black pawns or exposed the king to a mating net.

Gligoric	Schmidt	Gligoric	Schmidt	Gligoric	Schmidt
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-R3	15 R-N1	N-R4	29 R-R	Q-BP
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	16 B-Q3	R-B1	30 P-K7ch	P-B1
3 N-Q3	P-Q4	17 P-Q5	N-B3	31 R-Rch	R-N2
4 P-K4	N-N	18 Q-Q3	R-B2	32 R-R	Q-Q3
5 P-QB4	P-N2	19 Q-Q3	N-Q3	33 P-Bch	K-B3
6 P-N4	P-QB4	20 P-Bch	N-Q3	34 K-R8	Q-Q3ch
7 P-QB4	P-QB4	21 P-Q5	R-B2	35 R-R	Q-Q3
8 N-R2	O-O	22 P-N	R-QP	36 R-N1	O-R2
9 O-O	N-R3	23 P-N	O-QP	37 P-QB2	Q-N2
10 B-K3	P-R4	24 R-N	P-N	38 P-QB2	Q-N2
11 P-N	N-R4	25 R-Q1	P-N	39 R/7-Q1	K-N4
12 B-Q3	N-B3	26 R-Q8	P-K4	40 R/7-Q7	Q-B3
13 B-QN5	B-N5	27 B-Q2	Q-R3	41 R-RP	P-B3
14 P-B5	B-Q2	28 B-N4	Q-B5		Resigns

DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE OATH

By Elie Wiesel. Translated from French by Marion Wiesel.

Random House. 283 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Edward B. Fiske

ELIE WIESEL is a survivor of two Nazi concentration camps who is best known for his earlier novels dealing with the Holocaust, the systematic extermination of six million Jews during World War II. These works have brilliant artistic successes, yet their creation involved painful ambiguities on the part of the author—the guilt of the survivor, the literary and moral problems of how to deal with the meaning of a tragedy that in its scope and nature is in the final analysis incomprehensible.

Several years ago Wiesel made it known that he would no longer write explicitly about the Holocaust, and his recent works have followed new lines. "Souls on Fire," for instance, was a retelling of Hasidic folk tales.

Wiesel's new novel, while not dealing directly with the Holocaust, is essentially a return to the earlier period. The plot revolves around an old man, Aziel, who as a boy survived a pogrom in his native town of Kolovilla in Eastern Europe. The massacre comes about when a group of fanatics blame the Jews of the village for the disappearance of a Christian boy. In order to avoid a bloodbath, Moshe the madman tells the authorities falsely that he murdered the youth. But the pogrom of anti-Jewish sentiment in the town is too strong, and one by one the local court and other friends of the Jewish community fall away.

Anticipating the destruction that is to follow, Moshe gathers the Jews together and exacts from everyone an oath of silence. "We have been mankind's memory and heart too long," he declares. "Too long we have been other nations' laughingstock. Our stories have either amused or annoyed them. Now we shall adopt a new way: silence." The violence comes, destroying attacker as well as attacked, and only the boy Aziel escapes. For 50 years he bears the burden of his knowledge in silence. He encounters a child who is contemplating suicide because of his inability to come to terms with what his elders have told him of the Holocaust. He breaks his silence to save the child's life.

In many ways "The Oath" is vintage Wiesel. The account of the actual physical attack in the closing pages is as vivid and alarming as anything that he has ever written. The final figures are his usual group of non-hopeful: Moshe the madman, Kaiser the mute, one-eyed Simha. And his

farical dimension of tragedy evident, for instance, in the policeman's encounter with Moshe but with his own image Jews—Romania. The plot's excessive length and the author's irritating penchant for cryptic aphorisms. Insights in "every story has an end, just every end has a story" drop in falling wall plaques. One suspects that they read better in the original French, where there more of a tradition of enjoying language for its own sake.

In other ways, though, "The Oath" carries beyond past treatments of similar themes. There seems to be a new depth of pessimism: His characters are frequently of the futility of anything beyond the internal struggle of the individual, and he writes with a growing sense of the ultimate isolation of Jews as a group.

In the final analysis, though, "The Oath" is another of the author's probes into the impact of violence on the human consciousness. For his personality it represents something of a justification of his previous works. He agonized over whether to speak about the Holocaust, he turns to tables and experiments with the other option—silence—and finds it unworkable. Betrayal may be inevitable, but to be silent is to be an accomplice. As readers, we can be grateful. "The Oath" is not Wiesel's best work, but it is a powerful one. He clearly is making a literary rarity: a storyteller who can deal with his theme.

Mr. Fiske is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on records obtained from more than 200 bookstores in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Last Week

Week Ending

PICTION

1. The Godfather, Part II, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 11

2. The Great Gatsby, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Scribner, 10 12

3. The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton, Doubleday, 10 13

4. The Godfather, Part I, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 14

5. The Godfather, Part III, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 15

6. The Godfather, Part IV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 16

7. The Godfather, Part V, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 17

8. The Godfather, Part VI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 18

9. The Godfather, Part VII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 19

10. The Godfather, Part VIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 20

11. The Godfather, Part IX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 21

12. The Godfather, Part X, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 22

13. The Godfather, Part XI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 23

14. The Godfather, Part XII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 24

15. The Godfather, Part XIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 25

16. The Godfather, Part XIV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 26

17. The Godfather, Part XV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 27

18. The Godfather, Part XVI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 28

19. The Godfather, Part XVII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 29

20. The Godfather, Part XVIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 30

21. The Godfather, Part XIX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 31

22. The Godfather, Part XX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 32

23. The Godfather, Part XXI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 33

24. The Godfather, Part XXII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 34

25. The Godfather, Part XXIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 35

26. The Godfather, Part XXIV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 36

27. The Godfather, Part XXV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 37

28. The Godfather, Part XXVI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 38

29. The Godfather, Part XXVII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 39

30. The Godfather, Part XXVIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 40

31. The Godfather, Part XXIX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 41

32. The Godfather, Part XXX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 42

33. The Godfather, Part XXXI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 43

34. The Godfather, Part XXXII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 44

35. The Godfather, Part XXXIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 45

36. The Godfather, Part XXXIV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 46

37. The Godfather, Part XXXV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 47

38. The Godfather, Part XXXVI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 48

39. The Godfather, Part XXXVII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 49

40. The Godfather, Part XXXVIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 50

41. The Godfather, Part XXXIX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 51

42. The Godfather, Part XL, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 52

43. The Godfather, Part XLI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 53

44. The Godfather, Part XLII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 54

45. The Godfather, Part XLIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 55

46. The Godfather, Part XLIV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 56

47. The Godfather, Part XLV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 57

48. The Godfather, Part XLVI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 58

49. The Godfather, Part XLVII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 59

50. The Godfather, Part XLVIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 60

51. The Godfather, Part XLIX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 61

52. The Godfather, Part L, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 62

53. The Godfather, Part LI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 63

54. The Godfather, Part LII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 64

55. The Godfather, Part LIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 65

56. The Godfather, Part LIV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 66

57. The Godfather, Part LV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 67

58. The Godfather, Part LVI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 68

59. The Godfather, Part LVII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 69

60. The Godfather, Part LVIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 70

61. The Godfather, Part LIX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 71

62. The Godfather, Part LX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 72

63. The Godfather, Part LXI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 73

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65. The Godfather, Part LXIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 75

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67. The Godfather, Part LXV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 77

68. The Godfather, Part LXVI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 78

69. The Godfather, Part LXVII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 79

70. The Godfather, Part LXVIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 80

71. The Godfather, Part LXIX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 81

72. The Godfather, Part LXX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 82

73. The Godfather, Part LXXI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 83

74. The Godfather, Part LXXII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 84

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77. The Godfather, Part LXXV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 87

78. The Godfather, Part LXXVI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 88

79. The Godfather, Part LXXVII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 89

80. The Godfather, Part LXXVIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 90

81. The Godfather, Part LXXIX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 91

82. The Godfather, Part LXXX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 92

83. The Godfather, Part LXXXI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 93

84. The Godfather, Part LXXXII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 94

85. The Godfather, Part LXXXIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 95

86. The Godfather, Part LXXXIV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 96

87. The Godfather, Part LXXXV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 97

88. The Godfather, Part LXXXVI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 98

89. The Godfather, Part LXXXVII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 99

90. The Godfather, Part LXXXVIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 100

91. The Godfather, Part LXXXIX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 101

92. The Godfather, Part LXXXX, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 102

93. The Godfather, Part LXXXXI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 103

94. The Godfather, Part LXXXXII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 104

95. The Godfather, Part LXXXXIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 105

96. The Godfather, Part LXXXXIV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 106

97. The Godfather, Part LXXXXV, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 107

98. The Godfather, Part LXXXXVI, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 108

99. The Godfather, Part LXXXXVII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 109

100. The Godfather, Part LXXXXVIII, Mario Puzo, Doubleday, 10 110



# Delmonica Triumphs in Prix d'Amérique

## Une de Mai Is Fourth

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Delmonica Hanover found a new home today and she may be able to stay there.

The 5-year-old mare, which "couldn't be held back," completed her voyage from the other side of the Atlantic by coming home first in the world's richest trotting race, the \$750,000 Prix d'Amérique. No other American horse has ever made such a winning trip in the race which honors America's aid to France in World War I.

Delmonica closed in the last 250 meters of the 1,600-meter (about a mile and five eighths) race at Vincennes to finish a neck in front of Azus. Third was Casdar and fourth Une de Mai.

Nothing went wrong with Une de Mai today. "Delmonica Hanover is just a great horse," Une de Mai's trainer and driver, Jean-René Gougeon, said. Gougeon and his 10-year-old mare—winner of almost \$2 million—have had seven shots at the Prix d'Amérique. They have failed every time and won't have another chance. Ten is the age limit for racing in France.

Delmonica may be around this country for a long time because she will probably be bought tomorrow morning by an ambitious and rich French duo. Delmonica's owner, Del Miller, has been negotiating with French movie actor Alain Delon and a partner for the sale of his horse for \$400,000.

### Were Skeptical

Delon and partner Pierre Alaire could have bought the horse on Thursday but they were skeptical about the racing ability of Americans on the trying French racetrack. Had the purchase been made Thursday, the duo would have shared in today's winning purse of more than \$100,000. Miller and driver Hans Frommeling will be the richer for the hesitation.

Frommeling, a 64-year-old German who has won this race twice, also had to do some delaying today as his horse was in trouble for the first 2,350 meters of the race. On the backstretch, the horse was 10th. The big field of 18 had her boxed in along the rail and there was nothing to do but wait for an opening. At one point in the race, Frommeling had to yell to a driver of another horse to "Watch out. Watch. I can't hold her back."

Frommeling tried to "maneuver the horse in and out," and he finally found somewhere to go in the stretch. By that time, early leader Vazmie had faded, favored Une de Mai was tiring and Azus, the second choice, was moving strong on the middle of the track. Frommeling went from the rail to the extreme outer rail and Delmonica Hanover, the winner of America's No. 1 race, the Roosevelt International, was the winner of Europe's No. 1 event.

In the first 49 years of this race, only four other American-bred horses have won, including Dart Hanover last year. But in those cases, the trotters were bought by foreigners and campaigned in Europe at least a year before taking the big one.

### Arrived in December

Delmonica Hanover came here the last week of December and, because of a mishap, she arrived in a plant loaded with 28 nervous thoroughbreds. The horse was then vanned to the training center of Grosbois, a half hour from Vincennes. Twice a week, Frommeling came into town to train Delmonica, once in a while taking her to Vincennes.

Frommeling had said he thought Delmonica would put on a good show here but would not win. She needed more time to adapt to the French and until at Vincennes. The public listened to the German, who has driven more winners in his lifetime than any other driver, and the public paid. Delmonica went off at 15 to 1.

Frommeling also changed his mind about his horse's chances in the last 250 meters. "I knew she was going to win then," Frommeling said after the victory, and after owner Miller and Frommeling and several other Americans here got into the French way of life by kissing Delmonica on both cheeks. Those last 250 meters also will probably influence a pair of Frenchmen into quickly writing a check for \$400,000.



TOUCH OF CLASS—Mr. and Mrs. Del Miller, owners of Delmonica, show their adoration.

# UCLA Shows Irish Who's No. 1 Team

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (UPI).—UCLA climbed back atop the mountain last night, destroying Notre Dame, 94-75, and leaving little doubt as to who really is the nation's No. 1 college basketball team.

A week and several hours after losing their 53-game winning streak in a 71-70 defeat at Notre Dame, the Bruins wasted little time putting the Indiana Irish back in their proper place.

Bill Walton, playing last week allegedly with a bad back, came back to hit 16 of 19 field-goal attempts in scoring 22 points last night before fouling out with 5:33 minutes to play.

By then, he was hardly needed. The Bruins had built a 13-point halftime lead into an 82-64 advantage when he departed, their largest lead of the night.

Big Red had 11 rebounds, plus seeds of help. Senior forward Keith Wilkes scored 18 of his 20 points in the first half and freshman Marques Johnson, making his first start of the year after a 20-point night Friday against

Santa Clara, had 14 of his 16 in the decisive second half. UCLA ran Notre Dame off the court with a 16-4 spur midway through the final half, Walton scoring eight. He had 18 points in the second half.

Only John Shumate, Notre Dame's 6-foot-9 center, had much luck against the Bruins' clanging and pressing defenses. He had 27 points in this first loss for the Irish in 13 games this season.

UCLA is now 15-1, and no doubt will reclaim the No. 1 ranking in both wire service polls this week. The Bruins asserted their authority from the opening tap, holding Notre Dame without a field goal in the game's first five minutes and opening a 9-0 advantage on the way to a 43-30 lead at intermission.

Notre Dame missed its first seven shots before freshman Adrian Dantley hit a 12-foot jumper to cut the Bruin margin to 9-2.

But UCLA, hitting eight of its first 12 shots, continued to pour it on the Irish through the opening 20 minutes, leading by as many as 16 with six minutes left in the first half.

Walton's 10-foot jumper, his third straight field goal, put the Bruins ahead, 33-17, with 4:12 minutes left in the second quarter.

Walton led the game with 3-0 to go in the half after picking up his third foul. Notre Dame's Dantley and Gary Novak also had three fouls in the opening 20 minutes.

Walton and Wilkes combined for 32 of UCLA's 43 points. Walton, hitting mostly on short hooks and layups, had 14 points and Wilkes, connecting mostly from the 16-foot range, had 18.

Notre Dame did manage to trim the Bruin lead to 35-23 on a short jumper by Shumate, but UCLA outscored the visitors, 8-2, down the stretch for a com-

fortable 10-point lead at the half. Shumate, held scoreless by Walton the first 13 minutes, came back to score 12 points in the next seven to save Notre Dame from a total rout.

### College Basketball

#### Saturday's Games

East  
Boston 77, Albany 67; Duke 73, Davidson 67; Georgetown 70, Wake Forest 66; Louisville 70, Kentucky 66; Maryland 70, North Carolina 66; Michigan 70, Ohio State 66; Nebraska 70, Iowa 66; Penn State 70, Wisconsin 66; Stanford 70, California 66; Texas 70, Oklahoma 66; Virginia 70, North Carolina 66; West Virginia 70, Kentucky 66; Wyoming 70, Colorado 66.

Midwest  
Cleveland 70, Detroit 66; Cincinnati 70, Miami 66; Illinois 70, Indiana 66; Kansas 70, Missouri 66; Minnesota 70, Iowa 66; Nebraska 70, Oklahoma 66; North Carolina 70, South Carolina 66; Ohio State 70, Michigan 66; Oregon 70, Washington 66; Utah 70, Arizona 66; Wisconsin 70, Illinois 66.

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## Observer

## A Reluctant Witness

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Hugh Scott came out of the White House the other day announcing he had seen evidence which, if made public, would clear President Nixon of all suspicions arising from the scandal.



Baker

After him, Vice-President Ford went to the White House and came out announcing that the evidence was there, all right, but that he had not read it. Thanks to a highly placed White House leak, we produce below the minutes of the meeting between Nixon and Ford.

The President asked Ford how he was enjoying the vice-presidency. Ford said there was even less to do than he had always heard. He asked if Nixon, who had once been vice-president himself, would give him some advice.

The President said he did not have time to advise Ford how he was enjoying the vice-presidency. Ford said there was even less to do than he had always heard. He asked if Nixon, who had once been vice-president himself, would give him some advice.

The Vice-President thanked the President for inviting him to the White House. He said he supposed the President wanted to show him where the button was kept, how to conduct cabinet meetings and how to make all three television networks come across with free prime time. Ford said he realized he needed such basic training against the possibility that he might suddenly become president, and he was prepared to learn.

The President asked Ford if he was out of his skull or something. Ford regretted having suggested that he, Ford, might succeed to the presidency. He said he merely wanted to note that vice-presidents occasionally did undergo such succession.

Nixon said if the Vice-President alluded once more to that subject he would be subjected to a one-hour briefing by Ronald Ziegler and then thrown out of the White House.

The Vice-President expressed gratitude for the many kindnesses the President had shown him.

The President said Ford could return those kindnesses by looking at some evidence which he, the President, had right there.

Was this, asked Ford, the same evidence which Sen. Scott had seen—evidence which, if made public, would clear the President of all suspicions arising from the scandal?

Ford asked why he, who was nothing but a miserable vice-president, should look at the evidence. The President said Americans liked vice-presidents these days. If a vice-president said the evidence showed everything was jim-dandy at the White House, Americans would believe it.

Ford said he always felt uneasy looking at evidence. Evidence was for judges, lawyers and juries, he said, whereas he was merely a civilian and, what was worse, a vice-president.

The President told Ford to quit stalling and look at the evidence.

Ford said, by gosh, what did the President know about that? He, Ford, had forgotten to bring his eyeglasses.

Using an earthly expression of impatience, Nixon observed that Ford's eyeglasses were resting in the breast pocket of his suit.

Ford said that was true, but those particular glasses were not reading glasses. He said he hoped the President would excuse him, but he had just remembered that he had an engagement to preside over the Senate.

The President noted that the Senate was not meeting that day and handed his own reading glasses to Ford while forcefully urging him to read the evidence.

Ford protested that he was unworthy to wear the President's reading glasses. That was proven, he said, by the fact that he couldn't see a thing through them.

The President retorted that it was not necessary for Ford to read every word. A quick glance at the evidence, he said, would suffice to give the Vice-President a good basis for assuring the country that the evidence cleared him, Nixon, of any suspicion arising from this Watergate nonsense.

Ford said he would really love to glance quickly at the evidence but could not at that moment since Mrs. Ford was waiting for him to drive her to the hairdresser and he had to run. Ford ran.

The President called loudly for Ford to come back and, as Ford left the White House, he shouted that he was sorry he had to run like that, but he had just remembered a vital appointment with his dentist.

# 'Vinland Map' Finally Shown To Be Forgery

By Michael Knight

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Yale University announced Friday that its prized "Vinland Map," showing North America as discovered by Leif Erikson centuries before Columbus, had been determined to be an elaborate and highly skillful forgery.

The university, which had described the map in 1905 as "the most exciting cartographic discovery of the century" and had successfully defended it for almost nine years against the criticism of skeptical scholars, said newly devised chemical tests had shown that the ink used to draw the map could not have been produced before the 1930s.

University officials said, however, that the test cast no shadow on other evidence of the Vikings' discovery of America in AD 1000 or on the authenticity of two 15th-century books associated with the map and donated to the university along with it in 1865 by an anonymous benefactor. He had reportedly paid a New Haven book dealer almost \$1 million for the set.

The book dealer, Laurence Witten, said he could accept the test findings for now, but he harbored faint hopes that new evidence would one day be uncovered to re-establish the map's authenticity. Because of the circumstances of his "discovery" of the map in 1937, he said, "highly fantastical and improbable" theories of a complex and immensely profitable conspiracy among himself, library officials and a now deceased Spanish book dealer would probably be raised again.

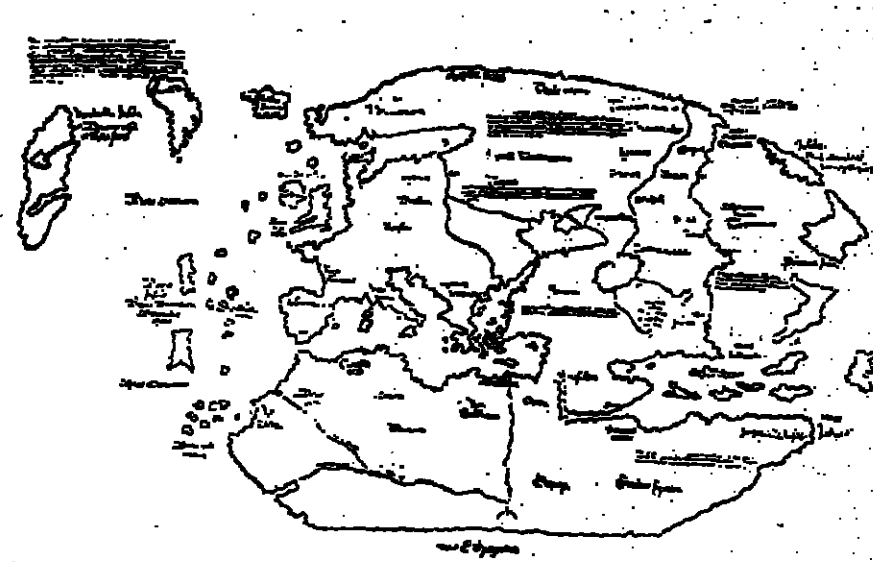
Neither the university nor the anonymous donor, Yale officials said, has asked for a criminal investigation of the forgery. The identity of the forger has not been determined, the university said.

Recouping from their initial embarrassment, the officials called the chemical tests a victory for scholarship and science and an example of Yale's continuing search for truth.

The tests were undertaken not under the pressure of criticism but because of the availability of new procedures, officials said. The Yale University Press said 10,000 copies of the map and the related works at \$15 each over the years, and also contracted with the Book-of-the-Month Club to print an additional 40,000 copies for its members. There are no plans to offer refunds to those who purchased the bogus map copies.

The tests were made by Walter C. McCrone Associates, Inc., of Chicago, experts in small-particle analysis, and showed that the yellowish-brown ink contained large quantities of anatase, a form of titanium dioxide invented in the 1920s and still widely manufactured through a complex chemical process for use in paint pigments. The ink on the other two works, and the parchment and paper in all three works, was found to date from about 1440, as had been previously believed.

The university, in its official announcement, said the tests "showed that the ink used to draw the map could not have been produced before the 1930s."



The "Vinland Map": North America at left, Greenland at its right.

ment Friday, reported that "researches suggest that the famous Vinland Map may be a forgery."

But the experts' report is understood to have dismissed any possibility that the ink on the map was of 15th-century origin, derisively calling the possibility as "ridiculous" as an assertion that Lord Nelson had sailed into the battle of Trafalgar in a fiberglass hovercraft.

The map has survived almost 12 years of scientific and scholarly examination since 1937 when Mr. Witten said he purchased it. Scientific techniques available at the time required such large sample quantities of the parchment and ink that the map would have been destroyed, so they were not used.

The map's discovery, as told by Mr. Witten, begins in 1937 with a buying trip from New Haven to Barcelona.

There, Mr. Witten says, he was shown a number of medieval books by a long-time associate and rare-book dealer, Enzo Ferrajoli de Ry, who is now dead.

Among the books was a slim volume in a modern binding containing a then-unknown account by Friar John of Plano Carpini's mission to the Tartars in 1245, which was known as the "Tartar Relation."

Bound in the back of the book, Mr. Witten said, was the map—a faded and patched 11-by-16-inch piece of vellum showing Europe clearly, as well as the traditional distortions of Asia and Africa, and the usual mythical Atlas islands.

In the upper left-hand corner, however, was a surprisingly detailed and accurate outline of Greenland and west of that, a large island labeled "Vinland."

And above that was an inscription in Latin, which, when translated, reads: "By God's will after a long voyage from the island of Greenland to the south toward the most distant remaining parts of the western ocean sea, sailing southward amidst the ice, the companions, Bjarni and Leif Erikson discovered a new land, extremely fertile and even having vines, the which island they named Vinland."

Mr. Ferrajoli assured him, he said, that the owner was a man who swore that the volume had been in his family's possession

for nearly two generations, and after meeting the owner, he bought the book for \$3,500 on the off-chance that it might someday be proven authentic.

Mr. Witten returned to New Haven with the book and showed it to a small circle of rare-book collectors and officials at the Yale Library, including Alexander Victor, the Yale map curator, and Thomas R. Marston, the now-retired curator of medieval and Renaissance literature.

There the matter stood until, by coincidence the key to the map arrived a few months later.

Mr. Marston, through another New Haven dealer and the London curator of Davis & Orton, had purchased a 24-page fragment of Vincent de Beauvais' "Speculum Historiale" for about \$24. The London concern had bought it for about half that price from Mr. Ferrajoli.

A friend who was writing a book on medieval book bindings asked Mr. Witten to examine Mr. Marston's new book. Mr. Witten said, and he was immediately struck by a resemblance to the volume he had purchased containing the map.

If the three works were rearranged, Mr. Witten said, so that the "Tartar Relation" was at the front, the "Speculum" in the middle and the Vinland map at the end, an exciting proof of the map's authenticity was clearly visible.

"The worm holes matched up perfectly," he said. "And the inscription in the front of the map, which had made no sense at all, suddenly made perfect sense. To me it was QED."

In 1938, he said, contained words to the effect that the map was a delineation of the "Speculum."

"It didn't mean a thing until the 'Speculum' turned up and turned out to be the middle."

Mr. Marston gave him the "Speculum" for free, he added, on the condition that he give Yale University the first option to buy it.

In 1939 Mr. Witten sold the three works to the Yale donor for a "very great sum," he said, and for the next six years it held quietly, undergoing such scientific tests as were then available.

## PEOPLE: 'The Exorcist' Wins Golden Globe Award

"The Exorcist," a chilling movie about a girl possessed by the devil, was acclaimed the best film of 1973 by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association at its Golden Globe awards ceremony Saturday night. Linda Blair, teen-aged star of the film, was named best supporting actress for her portrayal of the bedeviled child. William Friedkin was named best director and William Batty won the best screenplay award for the film. Other winners of Golden Globes, which include awards for television as well as movies, were: George Segal and Glenda Jackson as best comedy actor and actress for "A Touch of Class," Al Pacino as best actor for his role as an honest New York cop in "Serpico," Marsha Mason as best actress for her role as a pool room prostitute in "Chinatown," and John Houseman as best supporting actor for his part as a law professor in "The Paper Chase." Among the television winners was James Stewart as best dramatic actor for his series "Hawkins."



James Stewart, who won Golden Globe as best television actor, hugs June Allyson, who presented the award in Hollywood Saturday night.

Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nakagawa celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Saturday in quiet ceremonies at the Imperial Palace. The emperor, 72, and his wife, 70, were hosts at a traditional tea attended by about 120 of their court aides. Hirohito told newsmen at a special press conference that he and his wife had no regrets for their 50 years of married life, though he admitted to some differences of opinion. He said his greatest regret was World War II, after which he renounced his "divine" status. The happiest event of the half century was his 1971 tour of European countries. The imperial couple had decided to rate themselves as low key in deference to what they described as Japan's time of national difficulty.

Frank Sinatra made another of his heralded comebacks Friday night with an hour-long performance at Caesar Palace in Las Vegas. The crowd on hand included Jack Benny, Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis, and others. Sinatra, 50, was in excellent voice, though he admitted to some differences of opinion. He said his greatest regret was World War II, after which he renounced his "divine" status. The happiest event of the half century was his 1971 tour of European countries. The imperial couple had decided to rate themselves as low key in deference to what they described as Japan's time of national difficulty.

A court in Portland, Ore., has agreed to drop prostitution charges against 75-year-old Murray V. Griffith after he completes 40 hours of community service work, helping people with reading problems. Griffith was

the first man charged in the case under a new state law making illegal for a man to accuse a woman of sexual activity. He was arrested in October after a police officer said he had raped 350 from her to engage in sexual activity.

Norway's 70-year-old monarch, Olav V, due for discharge from a Oslo hospital Friday after treatment for pneumonia, will remain there for another few days. A last-minute check showed that his temperature was up again.

A Paris court has turned down a request from American lawyer Barbara Redden to force the return of jewelry worth 75,000 francs, which Miss Redden lost to a young French nurse. The nurse's lawyers claimed that the jewels had been lent to Chantal Chaignon for a Hutton party. Miss Chaignon says that the jewels were in the hands of her mother, who was in the habit of lending jewelry to her secretaries and other employees for parties. They were always asked to sign a receipt stating that the jewels were only on loan. In her case, Miss Chaignon said, there was no receipt since Miss Hutton had said that she was a gift. The court agreed with her.

Samuel Justice.

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